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GERMANY OFFERS TO ASSUME ALLIED DEBTS TO AMERICA

International Loan Proposed to
Permit Payment of Repara-
tions — Secretary Hughes
Shows Note to Ambassadors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The United States Government has
received a new German proposal for
the payment of war indemnities, but
has not transmitted it to the Allies.
The Secretary of State did, however,
submit copies of the note to the am-
bassadors of France, Belgium, Japan
and Great Britain.

The note states that Germany, "in
the event the United States and the
Allies so desire, is willing, according
to the extent of her ability and capac-
ity, to assume the allied obligations
to the United States."

The note arrived late on Monday
evening, and was decoded and ready
for consideration when the Cabinet
met yesterday morning. No state-
ment was made after the meeting,
however, as to the character of the
discussion or the decisions arrived at.
The President is accustomed to leave
all such matters to the Secretary of
State, who took the position that the
time was not ripe for him to discuss
the subject. Herbert Hoover, the
member of the Cabinet who, next to
Mr. Hughes, is the best informed on
foreign conditions, was in conference
with the Secretary of State after the
Cabinet meeting. Later, the am-
bassadors called and the secretary
was engaged with them throughout the
afternoon. The only impression
which the State Department permitted
to go out was that it was maintaining
for the time absolute neutrality, and
that there was a great desire that the
fact that the representatives of the
Allies were permitted to see the note
in the possession of the department
should not be mistaken for an act of
transmission of the note by the United
States in behalf of Germany. In no
way is the United States acting for
Germany, and it will not so act until
the attitude of the Allies is made
known.

Mr. Hughes' Assurance

In the brief and prompt response of
Secretary Hughes to the German ap-
peal for American mediation, on
April 21, he closed with the assur-
ance: "Should the German Govern-
ment take this course—that is, of
submitting such proposals as would
present a proper basis of discussion—
then, this government will con-
sider bringing the matter to the at-
tention of the allied governments in a
manner acceptable to them, in order
that negotiations may speedily be re-
sumed." The question now arises, has
the German Government met this
stipulation of the American Secretary
of State?

The New Offer

In her new note, Germany offers to
pay 50,000,000,000 gold marks, which,
when converted into annuities, would
total about 200,000,000,000 gold marks,
the payments being according to her
ability to pay. In evidence of good
faith, Germany promises to place at
the disposal of the Reparations Com-
mission at once 150,000,000 marks in
gold, silver and exchange and 850,-
000,000 gold marks in treasury cer-
tificates, redeemable within three months
in foreign exchange or foreign securi-
ties. To meet this enormous payment,
Germany proposes a great interna-
tional loan, the proceeds to be placed
at the disposition of the Allies. The
Germans would pay interest on the
loan at the rate of 4 per cent and pro-
vide for amortization. The amount
not covered by the loan would be met,
according to Germany's capacity, by
payments in goods and materials.

French Want Money

It is declared in the note that Ger-
many is willing to allow the allied
powers to participate in the economic
and financial amelioration of Germany
and promises that she will cooperate
in the reconstruction of the devastated
regions so that she may acquire herself
as quickly as possible of the sums re-
maining unpaid. This, it is believed
here, will not be looked on with favor
by France, who would see German
business being built up through the
labor and materials thus acquired,
while France's labor would remain
unemployed and French materials un-
sold. The French have always main-

tained that what they wanted from
Germany was money with which to do
their own restoring. The enormous
amount of work entailed by such a
huge contract for restoration would
give all German business an impetus
and would help the revival of her ex-
port trade as well as her domestic
industry, it is declared, to the detri-
ment of other nations. The French
are disposed to look upon this offer
as a ruse to effect a delay in their
promised action to enforce the allied
demands and to bring the United
States into the question in such a way
as to arouse antagonisms.

On the other hand, it is pointed out,
the impossible is not to be exacted
of Germany, and it is held to be to the
interest of the Allies, the United
States and all countries to find out
what is the utmost that Germany can
pay and forthwith to insist upon her
prompt fulfillment of that payment.

WORLD DOMINATION BY JEWS IS DENIED

Mr. Zangwill Says No Movement
of Jews for Unity Allowed in
Russia Nor Are There Any
Plans for World Domination

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday) —
There is no movement of the Jews on
any account allowed in Russia which
might stand for unity, Israel Zangwill,
the Jewish author, informed a repre-
sentative of The Christian Science
Monitor in the course of an interview.
The Russian Soviet Government, he
said, commissars of which are mostly
Jews, is held in certain quarters to be
an example of Jewish achievement
toward the domination of the world.
As for the report that the Russian
Government has legalized the organiza-
tion of a "Jewish defence guard,"
to protect Jewish communities against
pogroms, Mr. Zangwill pointed out
that there have always been defense
guards in Russia formed by the Jews
themselves for the purpose of self-
protection.

Mr. Zangwill sees no special signi-
ficance in the report in view of the
hostility of the Soviets to any Jewish
movement which is wider than Rus-
sia and has not the promotion of the
Soviet system for its main object. Mr.
Zangwill stated that for world domi-
nation there must be unity among the
Jews, but there is no such unity. "It
is the tragedy of my life that I have
spent it trying to achieve a common
purpose among them," he declared.

A Whipping Boy

Henry Ford's campaign in his news-
paper, The Dearborn Independent, in
which it is argued that the Jews are
out to dominate the world, said Mr.
Zangwill, is somewhat on the lines
of articles which appeared in the
Morning Post here about a year ago
in reviewing "The Jewish Peril,"
originally published in Russia in 1905
by "Prof. Sergei Nilus." This campaign
is but another example of the tendency
to make a whipping boy of the Jew
whenever a world-shaking upheaval
occurs.

"The Jewish Peril," he said, pro-
fesses to set forth the proceedings,
minutes or protocols of an alleged
Sanhedrin meeting of learned
elders of Zion, at Basel in 1897 and is
the outline of a policy said to be aimed
at the conquering of the world by the
Jew, not necessarily by military
means but by other more subtle and
less open methods. As Mr. Zangwill
himself was present at the Zionist
congress at Basel in 1897, he is able
to state that nothing was discussed
with the secrecy that is alleged.

Discrepancy Shown Up

Moreover, the text of the book varies
with the language in which it is
printed, showing its dishonest pur-
pose. In the English version there is
no indictment of England for drawing
upon Jewish support in her so-called
empire schemes, such as the acqui-
sition of Palestine. But in the German
version of the legend of the conquer-
ing Jew, as given in The Dearborn In-
dependent, reference to England is not
omitted, and in that respect Mr. Zang-
will thinks that The Dearborn In-
dependent has served a useful purpose
in showing up the discrepancy.

He denies that there was a san-
hedrin or body whose proceedings and
discussions took place as alleged in
"The Jewish Peril." On the contrary
the congress was purely open in char-
acter and its object, though admittedly
propaganda, was connected with a legiti-
mate cause—the achievement of a
national home for the Jewish race
where the persecuted Jews in various
countries could join together to live
in the freedom and security which had
been denied them. The Basel Congress
he said was the foundation of the
Zionist movement. Professor Nilus,
he maintains, asks the world to be-
lieve the statements made on the founda-
tion of certain proofs which are
said to be so secret that they cannot
be produced.

The Jews state that there are no
such secret documents and, in face of
the contradictory assertions, are un-
able to prove their non-existence. Pro-
fessor Nilus originally said that the
substance of his accusations was de-
rived from French Freemasonry cir-
cles but in the 1911 edition of his book
he simply said they were founded on
secret reports of the Zionist congress
at Basel. This volte face, Mr. Zang-
will cites as proof of the mendacity
on the part of the propagandist, who
was obviously pro-Tsar and anti-
Jewish.

LIQUOR ATTACK ON PROHIBITION LAW

Bill Introduced in the National
House to Transfer the Entire
Machinery of Enforcement to
the Department of Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The liquor element and the dregs
are marshaling their forces in Con-
gress for a final contest on prohibition
enforcement. It is expected to come
next week, when Andrew J. Volstead
(R.), chairman of the House Judiciary
Committee, announces he intends to
press for action on his bone-dry bill
repealing the so-called Palmer beer
ruling.

While the dry forces were laying
their plans for the coming fight, the
liquor element yesterday began plan-
ning the destruction of the existing
enforcement machinery by the intro-
duction in the House of a bill to place
the enforcement of the National Pro-
hibition Act entirely in the hands of
the Department of Justice.

There was supreme satisfaction
among the dry leaders when it be-
came known that Thomas Sterling
(R.), Senator from South Dakota,
would lead the fight in the Senate for
Mr. Volstead's bone-dry bill. Senator
Sterling declared that he would in-
troduce the Volstead bill in the Senate
at his earliest convenience. He like-
wise intends to renew his fight of the
last Congress to place all the prohibi-
tion agents and inspectors under the
civil service laws.

Charges by Mr. Volstead

Charges that the Appropriations
Committee is behind the movement in
the House to transfer the powers of
the enforcement office to the Attorney-
General were made by Mr. Volstead.
"It is nothing but an attempt to
paralyze the enforcement service,"
Mr. Volstead declared. "I am glad to
see that the wets are beginning to
show their hands. They are support-
ing this move, for which there is ab-
solutely no need, simply to defeat the
aims of the enforcement act."

The author of the bill transferring
the enforcement powers to the Depart-
ment of Justice, John Philip Hill (R.),
Representative from Maryland, is a
pronounced liquor advocate, elected to
Congress in the Republican landslide
last November. He declared that he
intended to demand hearings before
the Judiciary Committee at the same
time that Mr. Volstead holds hearings
on his own measure, so that both ques-
tions might be thrashed out together.

"Since Mr. Volstead's amendment
deal with the further division of the
enforcement machinery between the
Department of Justice and the Treas-
ury Department," said Mr. Hill, "I
regard it as highly important that all
be considered together."

Mr. Hill States His Position

"A few years ago the United States
was a partner in the distilling and
the brewing business," said Mr. Hill.
"Today the interest of the govern-
ment in relation to beer, wines and
liquors under the National Prohibition
Act is primarily that of a prosecu-
tor of infractions of its criminal
statutes. Matters of revenue are
properly for the treasury, but viola-
tions of law should be exclusively un-
der the supervision of the Department
of Justice. I favor the repeal of the
National Prohibition Act, but so long
as it remains a statute, in the in-
terests of law enforcement and exe-
cutive departmental organization, it
should be enforced by the Depart-
ment of Justice and not by the Treas-
ury Department. I have, therefore,
introduced a bill amending the Na-
tional Prohibition Act so that its en-
forcement will be exclusively under
the jurisdiction of the Attorney-Gen-
eral."

Mr. Hill's bill was denounced by
Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from
Washington, one of the prohibition
leaders in the Senate, as "something
entirely unnecessary, as the enforce-
ment act now gives ample jurisdic-
tion to the Department of Justice."

Meris Shepard (D.), Senator
from Texas, is another dry leader who
is firmly opposed to the proposal and
who can be counted upon to fight it
to the last ditch.

Dry Leaders Feeling Their Way

It is not the intention of dry leaders
in Congress to rush through their
program without first feeling their
way. Mr. Volstead believes the coun-
try should be given a "chance to soak
in the proposed amendments" before
getting his committee together. The
Judiciary Committee is "packed" with
dry members, purposely so on account
of the attempts to break down the
enforcement act. Mr. Volstead will
now open hearings within a week to
ten days, he said, and each side will
be given a chance.

William R. Wood (R.), Representa-
tive from Indiana, and chairman
of the Appropriations Subcommittee,
which prepares the annual prohibi-
tion budget, is believed to be the chief
power behind the liquor movement to
destroy the existing enforcement
machinery. Mr. Wood is the author of
a similar bill, and during the last
session he precipitated a lively fight
in the House by proposing to take the
power of enforcement away from the
Treasury Department.

Dry leaders are confident of victory
because a number of liquor members
are not following their leaders.

NEWS SUMMARY

Germany, in her latest note to the
United States, has offered to assume
the obligations of the Allies to
America, and also proposes an inter-
national loan for financing her pay-
ments to the Allies. Secretary
Hughes has not sent the note to the
Allies, but has submitted copies of it
to the ambassadors in Washington,
at Paris, Belgium, Japan and Great
Britain.

Basing his points on the record of
the Nonpartisan League in South Da-
kota, Spurgeon Odell, who is market-
ing the state's bond issue in New York,
declares that with the constitutional
provisions for changing the form of
government, there is no need of vio-
lent revolution in the United States,
unless reactionary forces exercise re-
pression to such an extent as to com-
pel the people to abandon legal meth-
ods.

In an effort to avert a strike of
shipworkers, Rear Admiral Benson of
the United States Shipping Board has
called a conference of owners and
employees for today. The engineers
have refused reductions, and the owners
have declined to accept the six de-
mands of the unionized personnel.
A precedent to discussion of wages.

The debate on the Knox peace resolu-
tion in the United States Senate was
postponed again yesterday because no
senators on either side were prepared
to speak to it. Senator Underwood
says that the Democrats will oppose
the resolution on the ground that a
line of peace can be brought about
only by treaty.

The disarmament issue was pressed
by Democratic members of the House
of Representatives throughout the de-
bate yesterday on the naval appropri-
ations bill, and when adjournment was
taken last night amendments to the
bill directing the President to call an
international conference on the sub-
ject were still pending. Republicans
pleaded with the House not to embar-
rass the President with directions at
this stage of international relations.

The Volstead "bone dry" bill, de-
signed to stop all gaps in the enforce-
ment code, will be introduced in the
United States Senate by Senator Ster-
ling of South Dakota, who will also
lead the fight for it there. Mr. Volstead
declares that the move to place en-
forcement in the hands of the Depart-
ment of Justice is an attempt to de-
stroy the enforcement service.

The proposal for a federal Depart-
ment of Public Welfare is meeting
with considerable opposition. Ger-
tain members of the President's Cab-
inet are understood to feel that it is
unnecessary to add a new department
to the government at a time when com-
plete reorganization of the executive
departments is under consideration.

In Paris the belief is held that Hugh
C. Wallace, the American Ambassador,
may take part in the conference of
the Supreme Council on Saturday, or
at least attend it, while awaiting a
special envoy from Washington.
Germany is said to aim at preventing
execution of the French plans of occu-
pation at all costs, while various com-
munications seem to make it clear
that the American President will do
nothing to fetter France, who is en-
couraging voluntary reenlistment into
the army.

The rumor of the resignation of Dr.
Masaryk as President of Czechoslo-
vakia is proved to be untrue. He
will shortly form a cabinet, to super-
sede the present government officials,
who were appointed to deal with the
Communist movement, now rendered
harmless.

Hopes of a settlement of the coal
dispute in Britain are still entertained
as a result of the translation of the
coal owners' offer into actual wages
figures. But a grave outlook has been
caused by refusal of the railwaymen
to distribute coal for essential pur-
poses, both in colliery sidings and
over overseas. Today there is to be
another joint conference of the miners
and the owners.

Israel Zangwill, the author, says in
connection with the report that the
Russian Government had legalized the
organization of a Jewish defense guard
to protect Jewish communities against
pogroms, that there is no movement
of the Jews allowed in Russia which
might stand for unity. There have
always been defense guards, however,
formed by the Jews themselves for
self-protection.

The retirement of Mr. J. W. Lowther
from the Speakership of the House of
Commons was the occasion for a re-
markable tribute of friendship.

According to Mr. Meighen, the Cana-
dian Prime Minister, the questions
which will be discussed at the confer-
ence of imperial premiers in June will
include a review of the main fea-
tures of foreign relations and the renewal
of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

TZECH PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION DENIED

President Masaryk Not Likely to
Retire for Many Years—Peo-
ple Look to Him in Case of
Any Trouble With Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday) —Con-
trary to circulated reports, President
Masaryk, familiarly known as "the
father of the nation," has not resigned
the presidency of Czechoslovakia and
The Christian Science Monitor's repre-
sentative was informed that, failing
some unforeseen circumstances, he is
not likely to do so for many years
to come. The rumor has got about
owing to the clause in the Constitution
that calls for the election of a deputy
president in the head of the nation is
absent from his post for more than six
months, and as President Masaryk has
arranged to make an extended visit to
Capri, which it was stated will be his
first vacation since 1914, the question
arose of finding a suitable deputy, out
of which originated the report of his
resignation.

On his return, it was stated, he will
form a new Cabinet to supersede the
present government officials, who
were placed in office with the object
of dealing with the Communist move-
ment in Czechoslovakia. This move-
ment has now been rendered harm-
less. The Christian Science Monitor's
informant stated and the Cabinet
form of government will again be re-
sorted to at the earliest opportunity.

President Very Popular

As an instance of President Mas-
aryk's popularity, The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor was informed that al-
though the Czechoslovakian consti-
tution fixes seven years as the term
of office, with the privilege of being
re-elected for one further term only,
in the case of the first president—Mr.
Masaryk—no period has been placed
to his term of office. The need of his
strong leadership, it was stated, is felt
in view of the asserted determination
of the Hungarian Government to re-
place the Emperor Charles on the
throne of Hungary in spite of the re-
cent failure; any action of this sort
will be strongly resented and actively
opposed, not only by Czechoslovakia,
but by all the other members of the
little entente, including Italy.

Although relations with Hungary
are of the friendliest nature, it is felt
that the return of any of the Haps-
burg family would in all probability
lead to an Austro-Hungarian claim to
much of the territory apportioned to
adjacent countries under the treaties
of Saint Germain and the Trianon,
and so eventually cause another
period of unrest in central Europe.
Hungarian intentions have been in no
way hidden and The Christian Science
Monitor's informant pointed to the
recent statement of Count Andrássy
in which he said: "Hungary desires
to recover all lost territory. To this aim
it will subordinate its friendships and
alliances."

In view of this and similar state-
ments the whole population looks to
President Masaryk as the one man who
by his success in the past has proved
that he can carry the country through
any coup that may be attempted on
the part of the Hungarian Govern-
ment. Little surprise would be felt
if Czechoslovakian official circles, it
was stated, if an attempt on the lines
adopted by Greece in the reinstatement
of King Constantine were adopted
in the case of Hungary. In the event
of such a coup there was this differ-
ence that the Czechs would have at
least the moral support of the Allies,
as well as the military support of the
little entente in rendering a move of
that kind impossible of consummation.

In fact, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-
Slavia, it is stated, have signed a
definite alliance which, though defen-
sive in nature, is aimed directly at
Hungary, and the little entente has

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AMERICA EXPECTED TO BE REPRESENTED AT ALLIED MEETING

Ambassador to France May Be
Present at Council on Satur-
day in London—German Note
to United States Published

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless
PARIS, France (Tuesday) —It is
freely stated that Hugh C. Wallace,
the American Ambassador at Paris,
may take part in next Saturday's
conference which after all, in conse-
quence of the British industrial situa-
tion, is to take place in London.
This affirmation must not, of course,
be taken as definite. Its realization
depends upon many contingencies, but
it is, nevertheless, believed not un-
likely that in view of the interest the
United States is bound to take in a
European settlement, Mr. Wallace will
act at least as an observer while
awaiting a special envoy from Wash-
ington.

Today French experts, who are to
consult with the British experts re-
specting the French plan, left for
London. Mr. Seydoux, well known for
his work at Brussels, is chief of the
mission. As he was leaving he an-
nounced that he had received no new
instructions; nothing was changed so
far as the French are concerned in the
results of the work that had been ac-
complished in cooperation with the
military experts. The Minister of Lib-
erated Regions, Louis Loucheur, had
already left last night and the Belgian
technicians are also convoked.

Preparations for Advance

One of the members of the French
mission, Mr. Taffanel, who is chief
engineer of mines, is designated as the
probable director-general in the Ruhr
area in a technical capacity, while
another, Mr. Amer, the present direc-
tor of the Coal Bureau, is regarded
as natural head of the civil admini-
stration in the territories to be oc-
cupied. It is at Essen that their
headquarters will be established.

Although preparations are being
thus pushed on as though the allied
move is certain, official circles in Paris
nevertheless await the German propo-
sitions sent through President Har-
ding with agitated interest. Many ver-
sions of the proposals circulate, but
as, at the time of cabling, they are
purely speculative, it is unnecessary
to repeat them. What is perfectly
clear is the desire of Germany to pre-
vent the execution of the French plan
at all costs and substantial conces-
sions are anticipated.

It is generally insisted that the
Paris accord, which was a compro-
mise offered and rejected, no longer
serves as a basis of transactions. Nor
can France abate her claims to the
payment of 12,000,000,000 marks, the
unpaid balance of the 20,000,000,000
marks due on May 1. This does not
mean that she demands actual pay-
ment in a few days, but she requires
solid guarantees for its payment.
Guarantees do not mean fresh verbal
assurances, but, in the French view,
should include the proposed occupa-
tion. At least 1,000,000,000 marks,
which exist as a gold reserve in the
Reichsbank, must be delivered by
next Saturday.

British Support Welcome

This demand of the Reparations
Commission has obviously an import-
ant bearing on the political situation.
A fresh refusal of Germany will be
regarded as a plain proof of recalci-
trancy. This is the sum which was
originally demanded by March 23 and
later the Reparations Commission, by
way of compromise, suggested its
transference not to the Banque de
France but to branches of the Reichs-
bank in the occupied territory where
it would be at the allied disposal while
still remaining in German possession.

Much satisfaction is expressed at
Mr. Lloyd George's assurance in the
House of Commons of British support
in the event of the German offer be-
ing insufficient. Mr. Briand, following
his example, decided to make a brief
but firm declaration in the Chamber
of Deputies today on the result of the
conversations. He is extremely confi-
dent about the situation and his polit-
ical success is undoubted. Generally
he is praised for having defended
what is really the imperative mandate
of the French Chambers.

The accord of Belgium and even of
Italy is regarded as certain. Indeed
the only doubt that now remains arises
from the uncertainty respecting the
character of the German response. It
should, however, be noted that Britain
regards the measures as a means of
coercion and not as an organization
of the Ruhr area which amounts to a
system of self payment. Various com-
munications which have been received
in Paris seem to make it clear that
President Harding and Mr. Hughes
will do nothing to fetter the liberty
of France. Mobilization of a single class,
that of 1919, is again envisaged. Vol-
untary reenlistment is also being en-
couraged.

German Proposals

Note Declares Germany Would Pay
200,000,000,000 Gold Marks

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday) —The
note to the Washington Government,
embodying the German reparations
proposals, was made public here this

afternoon. The clause stating the amount Germany is ready to pay reads as follows:

"Germany declares herself ready to engage to pay for reparations a total of 50,000,000,000 marks gold at their present value. Germany is equally ready to pay this amount in annuities adapted to her productive capacity up to a total of 500,000,000,000 marks gold."

The issue of an international loan is proposed, the proceeds to be placed at the disposition of the Allies. On this loan Germany would pay interest at 4 per cent and provide for amortization. The sum of the reparations total not covered by this international loan would be provided, to the limit of Germany's capacity, by payment in goods and materials. Further, "Germany is disposed to allow the allied powers to participate in Germany's economic and financial amelioration. Germany will cooperate with all her efforts in the reconstruction of the devastated regions, so that she may acquit herself as quickly as possible of the sums remaining unpaid."

Security for Credits

The offer of immediate payments representing 1,000,000,000 marks gold is made up as follows:

"First: One hundred and fifty million marks in gold, silver and bills receivable;

"Second: Eight hundred and fifty million marks in bills of exchange upon the Treasury, which would be paid at the latest in three months in bills receivable and in foreign securities."

As security for the credits accorded her, the proposals state, Germany is willing to pledge public revenues and properties, in a manner to be determined between the contracting parties. An arbitration proposal for determining the total amount due from her on reparations says:

"Germany suggests the appointment of an unbiased commission to fix the total sum of her war reparations, which she pledges to accept as binding and to carry out in good faith."

"Germany," continues the note, "takes upon herself the obligation to recognize as binding the decisions of the international commission of experts upon her capacities. If it is believed by the American Government that another form of proposals would make the matter easier to handle, the German Government asks that it be notified of the points on which modification appears desirable to the American Government. The German Government also would welcome any suggestion from the American Government."

Obligations to Be Annulled

"The German Government is too deeply convinced that the peace and well being of the world are dependent upon a speedy, moderate and just solution of the reparations problem not to do everything possible, so that the United States shall be in a position to present the matter to the allied governments."

"With the acceptance of these proposals," says the German note, "Germany's other reparations and obligations will be annulled, and all German private property in foreign countries be released."

Penalties to Be Discontinued

Dr. Walter Simons was prepared to go before the Reichstag and read the text of Germany's reparations proposals today. He was to have disclosed Germany's terms yesterday, but declared they could not be discussed until the receipt of the German note to the Allies had been acknowledged by the United States Government, through which they are being forwarded to the entente. In addition to the details of the German proposals, the Foreign Minister was expected to make a statement covering the genesis of the government's action in invoking the aid of Washington.

"Communists and Nationalists attempted to interpellate members of the Ministry in the Reichstag yesterday respecting the government's foreign policy, but failed to provoke a reply from Dr. Simons. The German press is not informed as to the German terms, publishing only conjectural news, and withholding comment. Prof. Otto Hoetsch, speaking for the National People's Party, yesterday charged the Cabinet with 'lack of national dignity' in the conduct of foreign affairs."

Germany declares that the proposals are only capable of being carried out if the system of penalties now in force is discontinued forthwith, if she is freed of all unproductive outlays now imposed on her and if she be given freedom of trade.

Germany Excited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The irritation of the general public was intense here because at the request of the American authorities the text of the note containing the German counter-proposals sent to President Harding was long kept secret.

Irritation at the German Cabinet's alleged clumsy handling of the situation has caused sharp expressions of disapproval in the Reichstag, when the spokesman of the Independent Socialist and Conservative parties sharply criticized Dr. Simons.

The Foreign Secretary declared he regretted he was compelled to postpone his reply. There is a general belief that Dr. Simons' position is badly shaken and his resignation can only be averted through success attending his attempt to persuade the American Government to act as mediator. Among the names mentioned as possible successors to Dr. Simons is Dr. Solf, formerly Colonial Minister.

In French official circles here the situation is still judged soberly, but on the other hand, tonight's evening newspapers declare the prospects of a peaceful solution of the reparations difficulty has suddenly become brighter.

FRENCH COMMENT ON RUHR QUESTION

Strong Tendency to Adopt Firm Attitude Toward Germany in Reparations Issue Voiced by the Leading Newspapers

PARIS, France (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Commenting on the participation of the United States in the reparations settlement, the "Temps" says the United States has a great responsibility, but that it hopes it will facilitate the allied task by "rejecting spontaneously, without even consulting the Allies unofficially, any German proposal that manifestly is inadequate." This newspaper outlines the Allies' problems as being divided into four questions.

The first question, it declares, is the requirement that Germany pay the balance of the 12,000,000,000 gold marks due under Article 235 of the Peace Treaty. It remarks that this is entirely separate from the final reparations settlement.

"What is the sole means for collecting this in the minimum time?" asks the "Temps," and adds: "It is the seizure of a guarantee that presents the greatest wealth. This guarantee, none will deny, is the Ruhr basin."

Continuing, the "Temps" says: "Under Article 235, occupation of the Ruhr is imperative, beginning May 1. The French Government cannot concede that point."

"The second question," the "Temps" continues, "is the determination by the Reparations Commission what Germany owes. Germany's estimate of what she thinks she can pay has nothing to do with that question. It is for the Allies later to determine to what extent they wish to reduce the obligations, and when they wish to do so."

"The third question is how and when Germany must pay. It would be absurd to wish to decide today what will be Germany's capacity for payment in 10 or 20 years."

Cause of Present Crisis

"The demand for a lump sum has brought about the present crisis," the "Temps" asserts, and adds: "Let that lesson be sufficient."

Regarding question four, the "Temps" says:

"For nearly two years, Germany has resisted and evaded. The offers she brings at the last minute under menace of the occupation of the Ruhr have no greater value in her eyes than her signature to the Treaty of Versailles. The next government of Germany will say that the offers were exacted by force and that Germany is obliged to keep her word only as she believes she has the means."

"In this way the present crisis could be repeated periodically until a war of revenge followed. The Allies ought not to expose themselves to this mortal risk. They have a right to exact special guarantees, proportioned according to the bad faith Germany has shown thus far, and according to the evil designs her actual rulers harbor. The 'intransigent,' in explaining Mr. Lloyd George's difficulty in following Aristide Briand's proposed course, reminds the world that 'there also is a public opinion in France that reiterates 'We must be paid.'"

This newspaper declares that American participation "influences the whole problem profoundly, but not enough, however, to cause us to abandon the underlying principle that Germany words no longer suffice; that Germany must add to them proofs of her sincerity—that is to say, guarantees."

Germany Gaining Time

The "Liberte" considers the occupation of the Ruhr basin as having been adopted as a basis, but says Germany still is gaining time.

The "Journal des Debats" frankly criticizes Mr. Briand's Ruhr plan. This newspaper says it is too complicated and that it would not be surprised if it gave Mr. Lloyd George "a slight shiver."

The newspaper adds that a big army is not needed and suggests that the Supreme Council in an hour could decide to tax the Ruhr coal 50 francs, which would yield 5,000,000,000 francs on a possible output of 100,000,000 tons, or at least two or three billion francs.

The Allies, it says, could order the Germans to collect the tax, could maintain a sufficient number of troops to insure enforcement of the order, and, at their leisure, could develop a program of customs duties to be collected for the purpose of reparations. Meantime, the newspaper asserts, the Allies could examine into any counter-proposals Germany might have.

France Demands Guarantees

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Aristide Briand told the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon: "If on May 1 satisfactory proposals, with acceptable guarantees, are not made by the German Government the Ruhr will be occupied."

After hearing the Premier's statement, the Chamber declared confidence in the government by a vote of 424 to 29, with 59 deputies abstaining from voting.

WAGE REDUCTION IN GARMENT INDUSTRY

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Wages in the garment industry here will be reduced 9 1/2 to 13 1/2 per cent, effective May 1, under a decision by the board of referees maintained by the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers Association and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The referees

ruled that every regular worker shall be guaranteed 40 weeks employment each year, to be divided into two periods of 20 weeks each, and one week's vacation with pay. If the employer fails to provide work, the employee can draw from a guaranty fund two-thirds of his minimum wage for the time he is unemployed during a 20 weeks period. The fund will be maintained by the employer, who will deposit weekly, with an impartial chairman, a sum equal to 7 1/2 per cent of his direct labor pay roll.

NO SETTLEMENT IN THE MINERS' STRIKE

Conference With British Miners Is Adjourned—Railwaymen's Refusal to Handle Coal Causes a Serious Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The joint conference between representatives of the miners, coal owners and the government, which reassembled this afternoon at the Board of Trade, was adjourned this evening until tomorrow morning, when Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will meet the miners and mine owners separately. While hopes of a settlement of the dispute are still entertained as a result of the translation of the coal owners' offer into actual wages figures, a grave outlook in the general situation has been caused by the railwaymen's refusal to distribute coal for the essential purposes of the community.

This action of the railwaymen was announced in the House of Commons tonight by Sir Eric Geddes, who said: "I regret to inform the House that the National Union of Railwaymen has taken the grave step of instructing its members to refuse to handle coal in the colliery sidings, and also coal brought from overseas. This instruction is given without differentiation as to the purpose for which that coal is required, and it seems to me impossible that this great union can have realized the meaning or effect of this decision."

Attempts to Coerce Nation

"The coal in question is absolutely necessary for the life of the community and to prevent its delivery can only be interpreted as an attempt to starve the nation. The government during this and other industrial disputes has favored no class, but has secured the necessities for the life of the community as a whole, without discrimination. I have invited the secretary of this union to meet me immediately and I trust that good will result. It must be apparent that no government can allow the nation to be so coerced."

At today's resumed conference the mine-owners produced elaborate statistics, which had been demanded of them by the government yesterday, showing the wage proposals offered by the owners on the basis of what the industry could afford, and showing the gap necessary to be filled if government assistance is to be granted. These proposals, however, were not favorably received by the miners' representatives, who stated: "We do not propose to have private discussions along the lines indicated by the owners," and also: "We cannot consider this for a moment; we should be simply wasting our time."

Miners Determined

Replying to the government's reduction, which would not exceed 3s. 6d. in any case on the basis for the month of May, Herbert Smith, president of the Miners Federation, said: "We do not intend to accept that. You say you are prepared to discuss with us the rate that shall not go below 3s. 6d. in districts. We are not prepared to discuss at all about districts; we are here as a national body with a national object in view. The Premier is asking us to take less than the cost of living. We will starve before we accept it."

Replying to Mr. Smith, Sir Robert Horne said he did not know where the money was to come from. It could not be said he was taking the side of the owners, because when the owners had given up all their profits what side was there to take. The whole point he had been resisting was that the taxpayer should provide a large sum of money to keep the trade going.

Evan Williams for the mine owners stated they were prepared to pay in full the amount the industry could bear in the districts where government help was necessary, but in districts where the industry could give higher wages, there was no reason why the men in those districts should not get the higher wages available. Mr. Williams added that wherever the national might be called upon to come in, the owners would give up the whole of their profits for a limited period.

PRIMARY SYSTEM SAVED IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—A storm of criticism, coupled with a threat to take the bill to a referendum, caused the state Legislature to its closing hours, to recant its purpose to substitute the convention system for the direct primary. The only thing left of the measure, which first proposed to enter a convention nominee in the primary for each office to be filled, and then was altered to restrict the primary race to two nominations by a convention for each office, is a return to the old system of electing delegates. It was found by two years' experience that few would file as candidates for delegates, and the caucus system was substituted. The primary has been in use since 1907.

EPIROTES REJECT UNION WITH ALBANIA

Pan-Epirotic Union of America Shows Greeks of Northern Epirus Hold Firm to Desire for Union With Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It will be remembered that for some time appeals have been made to the League of Nations through the Pan-Epirotic Union of America to have the rights of the Greeks in Northern Epirus protected against alleged Albanian injustice. Around this "unmoral action of the Albanian Government" has grown up a large mass of correspondence emanating not only from the Greek, but also from the Albanian side, and directed to the general secretary of the League, Sir Eric Drummond. Thus the Pan-Epirotic question, as the Greeks see it, has become a question of great interest to the League itself.

The long letter which follows and which was forwarded to Sir Eric Drummond by the Pan-Epirotic Union in America, is at once a defense of the League of Nations and a plea for the Greeks of Northern Epirus. It followed the receipt of a cable by Bishop Noli of Albania, referring to concentrations of Greek troops with a view to aggression against Albania; a telegram of the president of the Council of Ministers of Albania in which he enjoins the Albanian authorities in Northern Epirus to inform the inhabitants that Greece, in a letter to the League of Nations, has declared her renunciation of her claims to Argyrocastro and Korytza; and a reply of Mr. Dendramis, the Greek representative at Geneva.

Warning the League

The letter says in part: "Mr. Dendramis has warned the League of Nations of the unmoral action of the head of the Albanian Government and has protested against the deliberate distortion of the official documents addressed to the League with a view to misleading the Greek Epirotes into the belief that Greece has abandoned them and that they should submit to the necessity of participating in the parliamentary elections which were forced upon the Epirotes in the manner explained by the memorandum of Mr. Macacas addressed to the League of Nations."

"Mr. Dendramis touches very cursorily upon certain facts which we believe should be stressed with repeated emphasis because they constitute the key to the Epirote difficulty. We refer to the international declarations and agreements hitherto reached in favor of the union of Northern Epirus with Greece."

"The Albanians can refer to only one decision favorable to their claims to Northern Epirus: the decision of the London Conference of 1913, reached, as Prince Lichnowski bears witness in his well known memorandum, under Austro-German and Italian intimidations. 'Nothing but a desire to avert a world war induced Sir Edward Grey,' writes Prince Lichnowski, 'to yield to the Central Alliance on the important question of Epirus.'"

"On the other hand, a number of other subsequent agreements have been reached not, as that of 1913, under duress, but in the light of justice and of right, in favor of the Greek claims."

An Autonomous Administration

"Upon the withdrawal of the Greek troops, in the spring of 1914, the Northern Epirotes established an autonomous administration at Argyrocastro, which, after nine months of successful war against the Albanians, was recognized by the Pact of Corfu in 1914."

"In 1915, the powers, including Italy, invited Mr. Venizelos to reoccupy the province. In 1919, Mr. Venizelos presented before the Supreme Council at Paris evidence of the justice of the Greek claims, and as a result of a treaty was

signed at Paris between December 9, 1918, and January 20, 1920, by Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Nitti, and Mr. Venizelos. This treaty, approved by Mr. Lloyd George and by the American Commission, provided that as soon as a solution of the Adriatic problem was attained, Greece should automatically proceed to occupy Northern Epirus, including Korytza."

"The Treaty of Rapallo was signed on October 30, 1920. Mr. Venizelos fell on November 14, of the same year. The present Greek Government, finding itself involved in the struggle to safeguard the rights of Greece under the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres, has not deemed it convenient, hitherto, to seek the application of the terms of the Treaty of Paris touching the question of Northern Epirus."

"The Supreme Council's award of Argyrocastro and Korytza to Greece is embodied not only in the said Treaty of Paris, but also in the joint note of the Allies and America to Italy, dated December 9, 1919, according to which Argyrocastro is awarded to Greece outright, and Korytza is made the subject for further negotiations between the Allies and America on the one hand, representing Albania, and Greece on the other."

"Moreover, the Allied note to Jugoslavia, dated January 20, 1920, embodied the unanimous decision reached by the Allies on the question of Korytza also. This district, like Argyrocastro, is awarded to Greece."

Senate's Approval

"President Wilson, in his notes of February 10 and 25, respectively, assented to the decisions reached by the Allies in respect to Northern Epirus, including Korytza."

"In June, 1921, the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee invited Albanian and Greek Epirotic committees to appear before the senators to present both sides of the Epirotic issue. A month later, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported unanimously in favor of the award of Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece, and the Senate adopted the resolution unanimously. 'President Harding, in a telegraphic message to the Republican Committee of Greek-American citizens, declared last October, 'I voted in the Senate and I abide by the expression of sentiment that Thrace, Smyrna, the Twelve Islands, and Northern Epirus, including Korytza, are Greek, and should be incorporated into the Kingdom of Greece.'"

"The cable addressed to Your Honor at Paris by Bishop Noli addresses as evidence of the Albanian sentiments of the inhabitants of Northern Epirus their participation in the Albanian parliamentary elections."

Pressure Exerted

"Mr. Macacas has, in his memorandum to the League of Nations, revealed the pressure exerted upon the Epirotes by the Albanian Government, as well as the refusal of the former to take part in the elections."

"As evidence of both the refusal of the Christian Epirotes to participate in the elections, and of the cruelty with which the Albanian Government seeks to suppress the allegiance of the Epirotes to Greece, we quote a telegraphic order issued by Kol Tromara, Governor of Argyrocastro: 'The Orthodox element in Albania declares that it will not participate in the pending elections, awaiting a political change. This element is a traitor to Albania. We enjoin upon the military and civil authorities to arrest all those who abstain from the polls. (Signed) K. Tromara, Argyrocastro, February 19, 1921.'"

"As a further conclusive evidence that the sentiments of the Christian population of Northern Epirus are against Albania, we beg leave to produce the substance of a memorandum addressed to the government at Tirana by the Christians of Korytza. 'The Christian inhabitants of Korytza, who constitute not only the majority of the population of that district, but also the intellectual and commercial element of it, demanded last month in their memorandum complete independence from Albania. They accuse the Albanian Government of intentions to establish a small Turkey at the other end of the Balkans. They declare that neither religious ties nor ties of a common civil-

ization bind the Christians of Korytza to a Moslem and primitive Albania."

"The memorandum begins with this significant declaration: 'We, Christian Albanians of Korytza and the surrounding districts, convinced that the Albanian Government since its creation by the London Conference in 1913 has not severed its intimate connections with the Turkish Government, but has, on the contrary, often risked the very existence of the Albanian State on account of those connections, and considering the fact that the Albanian Government has never yet kept any of its promises to us, nor has it tried to execute any of the many programs announced to us, we have decided for the good of our country, to abstain altogether from the parliamentary elections ordered by the Albanian Government, and to protest against the violation of the promises given us by that Government.'"

Unity Impossible

"The memorandum, after reviewing the development of other states through a system of autonomous local administrations, declares: 'It is impossible to bring about the unity of the Albanian race so long as the population of southern Albania (Northern Epirus) is at the mercy of the Moslem element, which by temperament and on account of its creed, cannot adapt itself to western European methods of government. We believe that southern Albania (Northern Epirus), which borders on Greece, is the most advanced Province of Albania, with a culture altogether different from that of the rest of Albania and should, therefore, be constituted into a completely independent state. Given that the principle of self-determination has been recognized and sanctioned by all the civilized world, it is impossible for us to suspect that that principle will be denied application in our case.'"

"The 'Dielli,' official Albanian newspaper in America, commenting on this memorandum, declares: 'It is a separatist movement against which we shall raise a loud outcry.' The same paper, in its issue of March 25, writes: 'With all the equanimity which the circumstances dictate to us, we cannot help feeling a sense of horror at the recent movement of the Christians of Korytza. Their cries for autonomy sound to us like those hateful howls which we heard seven years ago at the Conference of Corfu.'"

"Finally, in the 'Dielli' of March 30, 1921, we read: 'It would be for Albania a terrible calamity should the unpatriotic movement of the blind Christians of Korytza be embraced by the rest of the Tosks (Northern Epirotes), if all the Christians of Toskeria (Northern Epirus) should follow the insurgents of Korytza.'"

Albanian Rule Intolerable

"The memorandum of the Christians of Korytza and the comments on it by the 'Dielli' refute the contentions of Bishop Noli that the Christians of Northern Epirus desire union with Albania, and that the evidence of that sentiment is the participation of the Christians of that Province

in the recent Albanian parliamentary elections."

"It is our deep conviction that the Northern Epirotes will never tolerate an Albanian rule. The Christians of Korytza, speaking for the entire Christian population of Northern Epirus, with the peril of their lives, declare that they cannot form one state with Albania. Had they been free to speak their sentiments, they would have openly declared, as in 1914, for union with Greece."

"In the words of Mr. Miffon Young, in the Contemporary Review of May, 1919: 'Whenever the Epirotes were left alone to decide for themselves, they have invariably swung toward Greece.' Professor Arnold Toynbee, in his 'Greek Policies Since 1832,' writes: 'When in 1913, the Greek armies marched from south and east into Epirus, the Epirotes welcomed them with the same enthusiasm with which other unredeemed Greeks welcomed them.'"

"We earnestly hope that the League of Nations will investigate the international decisions reached on the Epirotic issue, will sanction those agreements and intervene on the side of right and justice to deliver the unfortunate Christian Epirotes from their sufferings, and to settle at the earliest possible date the Greco-Albanian dispute which threatens to add to the dangerous uncertainty now prevailing in the Balkans in particular, and in Europe in general."


JAPAN'S POLICY DEFENDED

TOKYO, Japan (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Japan, being in a disadvantageous position on account of the difference in nearly everything between the East and West, is made to appear a warlike nation, Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, told a meeting of the Japanese League of Nations Society here today.

"Nothing can be further from the truth than the idea that Japan is bent on fighting," Viscount Uchida added. "Japan has never waged war except under compelling circumstances." The Foreign Minister expressed the opinion that, despite skepticism, the international League of Nations had come to stay and eventually would become the moving influence in the world's affairs. Japan, he declared, should do her utmost to assist the League, thus adding to the national prestige.

HEARING POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hearings scheduled for yesterday before the Department of Justice on the question of a review of A. Mitchell Palmer's opinion on shipments of liquor through this country have been postponed until May 4. The postponement was granted, officials said, at the request of James M. Beck of New York and other attorneys for the complaining shippers who were unable to attend yesterday. The former Attorney-General held that trans-shipment of liquor through this country from a foreign point of origin to a foreign destination were illegal and that ships of any nationality entering American ports with liquor aboard were violators of the prohibition laws.



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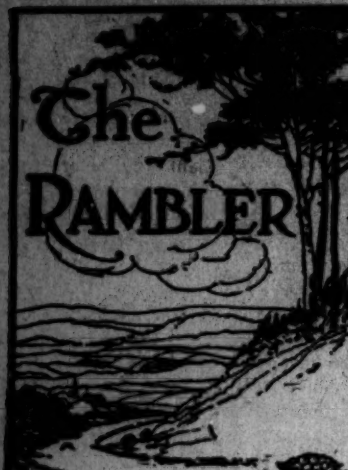
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Main Floor.



City Streets

There is a very ancient dispute as to whether life in the city or life in the country is to be preferred. This controversy, which rages today with undiminished vigor between the suburban commuter with his half-acre potato patch and the cliff-dweller of Gotham, probably began when the first Sumerians settled together in little clay villages along the Euphrates and looked down with scorn upon the simple country-folk who supplied them with fresh vegetables. The question is simply that of multitude versus solitude in a concrete form. Probably it is insoluble.

Each of the two opposing sides has had its doughty champions. Aristotle threw down the gauntlet for the metropolitan forces by saying that the first condition of happiness is to have been born in a great and famous city. Not long after, however, Horace put up a faint protest against this view from his Sabine Farm. English poets have praised both extremes. It is clear that Pope, despite his pseudo-classic villa in Windsor Forest, really enjoyed life only in the town. Dr. Johnson, while admitting that there were some noble prospects in the wilds of Scotland, asserted with his customary emphasis that the finest prospect any Scotsman ever sees is the road which leads to London. "Everything beyond Hyde Park is a desert," said Sir Euphrosyne Plummer in 1767, taking all fashionable London with him in rapturous applause. Almost exactly a century later we overheard William Cowper saying with the calm conviction of a man expecting no dispute: "God made the country and man made the town." The wheel had come full circle.

Level-headed men have seen, of course, during all these ages, that there should be no dispute over the matter, because the advantages of town and country life are really not to be compared with each other. Perhaps the wisest words ever uttered in the whole controversy are those of Touchstone, the Fool in "As You Like It," who says, when asked how he enjoys his first day's experience as a shepherd: "In respect that it is solitary, I like it well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. Now, in respect that it is in the fields, it pleaseth me well; but in respect that it is not in the court, it is tedious."

By the time of Wordsworth, the poet's preference for the country was definitely established, so that, where-as most of the great English poets of the eighteenth century had lived in London, most of those of the nineteenth have lived as far from it as they could conveniently get. Even today there has been so little change that Mr. Massell can write:

Oh, London! Town's a fine town, and London sights are rare,
And busily goes the world there, but crafty grows the mind,
And London town of all towns I'm glad to leave behind.

"Crafty grows the mind?" In that adjective one detects a certain unfairness, natural enough to the man who has elsewhere said:

One road leads to London,
One road leads to Wales,
But my road leads me seawards
To the white dipping sails.

There can be no doubt that some persons grow crafty in London, as they do also in the country or even, it may be, on the sea. But others, such as Chaucer and Shakespeare, for example, have grown mellow there, and gravely sweet and deeply wise. If one were to take from Charles Dickens or from Charles Lamb all the tenderness and wisdom and humor that only London could have given, how much would be left?

Whether one grows crafty or wise through the influence of city streets may be open to dispute, but there can be no doubt that one does grow. The jostle of metropolitan crowds, the constant pressure and stimulus of novelty, the difficulty of street-crossings, keep one on the alert to a degree unknown to the countryman who merely has to look out for soft places in the road. The poet Gay wrote a long essay in blank verse under the title "Trivia" on the art of threading the streets of London. It is high time that this interesting poem, now nearly two centuries old, were brought down to date in a revised edition, with directions for dodging automobiles and trams.

The city dweller, moreover, is forced to attain a certain mental efficiency by the topographical complexity of his habitat. He carries in his thought a much more intricate map of his physical environment than the man of field and forest usually needs. That great erudition in the lore of roads, paths, and woodland trails which earned for Cooper's hero the name of "Path-finder" was no more wonderful in its way than the average acquaintance of street urchins with the boulevards and avenues and alleyways of the city. The man who knows London as Dickens or Sir Walter Besant knew it is proclaimed an intellectual giant by that fact alone, even if he knows nothing else.

Here we come, at last, upon the real reason for the well-known intellectual superiority of Bostonians—a thing the explanation of which has long puzzled

and perplexed the wisest scholars. The obvious reason for it is that throughout all of Boston's history there has been going on a remorseless selection of those fit to survive in Boston. All the others, the nameless and forgotten thousands, have trustfully wandered out of Winter into Summer Street, let us say, and so on into the Cimmerian regions of the North Side, until the imagination flags in following them and they are lost from sight and no more seen—"spurious versenkt." The glorious powers of those who have survived this sifting process, however, almost seem to justify the enormous cost. Where else will you look for a topographical memory more intricate and exact than you find in these men who know their Boston as you know the palm of your hand? Boston's books and Boston's speeches! They were made in Boston's idle hours and as though with its little finger. They excite no wonder in one who has been hopelessly lost—O, many a time and oft—in the crochets, whims, caprices, paradoxes, and tergiversations of Boston streets, and who has been rescued just as often from an untimely oblivion by gigantic Boston intellect to which all this network of reason is simple and familiar as a nursery rhyme. So long as the streets of Boston remain what they are, the average intelligence of its citizens must remain very high.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The most significant thing about the meeting of the Unionist Party at the Constitutional Club on the invitation of Mr. Bonar Law is the necessity for the gathering. Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues lose no opportunity of denying rumors and assertions of differences of opinion in the rank and file of the Coalition. Then why bring them together to hear a lecture on the patriotic duty of every man among them to vote steadily with the government on divisions in the House of Commons? Whilst the meeting loyally greeted Mr. Bonar Law, and heartily cheered the conclusion of his speech, there was more than one declaration of discontent with the policy of the government. These were based upon three definite points. First came excessive expenditure; secondly, the control over it exercised by the bureaucracy; third, the correspondingly limited control of the House of Commons.

There is reason to believe that the meeting will have the double result of checking the tendency of Coalition members to stray into the wrong lobby whilst the government, taking note of the prevalent feeling amongst their supporters, will more carefully eschew the financial extravagance mainly responsible for the present situation. Mr. Law plainly indicated that if they were defeated upon a division they would not resign office but would forthwith appeal to the country.

A potent influence in checking brooding mutiny in the Unionist ranks is the fact that on the very day their meeting was held, a conference of the Allies on questions at issue with Germany was going forward at St. James's Palace. The result, arrived at under the presidency of the English Prime Minister, has immensely strengthened his personal position. The only criticism offered is that there has been unnecessary delay in taking an inevitable step. When, 50 years ago, the situation was reversed, Germany having beaten France to the ground and holding her there by the throat, Bismarck did not tarry for 2½ years about the terms of war indemnity or the date of their discharge. He kept the German Army bivouacking in the Champs Elysees in Paris till the first installment was paid, and arrangements made for the prompt wiping off of the balance. France did not shuffle and whimper for over two years, as the Germans have been permitted to do. She promptly paid up and bided her time. Germany, finding all her subterfuges unavailable, will now pay up in accordance with the mandate of the Treaty of Versailles, a conclusion of the matter which abroad and at home is by common consent largely conceded to the dexterous statesmanship of Mr. Lloyd George.

Various explanations appear in divers papers of the fact that in the miniature general elections closed at Penistone; Labor members chiefly won seats. I have not seen any where suggested a reason as simple as a sum in multiplication. Figures show that women, awaking to the value of the suffrage conferred upon them, took a prominent, not to say a preponderant part in determining the issue. At Kirkby, for example, where a Labor member won a seat which for a generation has been an uncontested Liberal stronghold, out of an electorate of 30,000 not less than 12,000 were women. Of these the larger number were the wives of working-men, who thus practically had at their disposal two votes against the one conferred upon the ordinary elector. In some quarters it is confidently predicted that the next general election, which seems nearer than it did a fortnight ago, will endow the country with a Labor government.

The Horse's Pedometers

The whorls of hair on the coats of horses and other animals may be called animal pedometers, because they register the locomotive activities of the creature on whose bodies they are found. The best examples and the greatest number of these hairy whorls and crests are found on the domestic horse. A notable instance is the graceful feathering that extends along the hollow of the flank, dividing the trunk of the animal from the hind quarters. There are also crests and whorls on the horse's chest and other parts of its body.

A study of the action of the underlying muscles explains the origin of these peculiarities in the lay of the hair, and furnishes the justification for calling them pedometers, although, of course, the analogy is only superficial.

THE GOULD LEAGUE OF BIRD LOVERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Gould League of Bird Lovers is easily the biggest society of boys and girls in Australia. In Victoria alone, there are more than 60,000 members. And the league is flourishing in all the states; even in New Guinea a branch has been started.

Bird Day is celebrated in the spring each year, when school lessons in the forenoon are devoted chiefly to bird studies. In the afternoon the pupils enjoy outdoor studies. The teacher takes them to the bush, if it is near, or to a park, in the case of city schools. The youngsters delight in being out-of-doors, and they learn how to use their eyes, watching



Black swans on Port Hacking River, New South Wales

wild birds. The love of nature is fostered, too, by these rambles. Bird nesting is as popular as ever, only, since the Gould league was formed, egg collecting has gone out of fashion. Each member of the league is pledged to protect native birds, and to refrain from robbing their nests.

Some of Australia's leading public men, including a prime minister, have encouraged the Gould League movement. The bird laws in force in the United States are strongly approved by the naturalists in the Commonwealth, and are frequently quoted in discussions on bird protection. The Audubon Societies have done much for American birds, and the Gould league is following their example.

Queensland has a strong and active branch of the league, owing largely to the enthusiasm of Alex. H. Cleholm, the president. He devotes nearly all his leisure to bird observing and league work, and he receives support from the government and the people. The grown up folk are almost as keen as the children. The Education Department, as in some of the other states, helps the movement, liberally, as its educational value is recognized.

America's great bird society is named after a famous ornithologist. The Gould League of Bird Lovers helps to keep green the memory of the father of bird study in Australia. John Gould, author of the classic work on the birds of Australia, would have been a delightful companion for John Audubon. Both were strong naturalists and men of fine character.

All over Australia the open air life is in favor. Nature study is taught in the schools, and parents encourage their boys and girls to go into the wilds for their week-ends and longer holidays. In the mountains and down by the sea, you will find thousands of people who are more or less interested in natural history. The press devotes much space to open air subjects, and some journals feature nature study.

One of the most wonderful reserves in the Commonwealth is the National Park, near Sydney, the capital of New South Wales. It has been justly called "one of the most magnificent recreation grounds in the world." The area is 36,300 acres, so that, in size, it is second only to the great Yellowstone Park in the United States. Here, only 16 miles from the greatest city of the Commonwealth, one may be alone with wild nature, and see forest creatures at home. The lyre bird may cross your path, and show little sign of shyness. Bowers of the wonderful bower birds—playgrounds decorated with shells and flowers—are found close to the broad highway which runs right through the park, with wildness on its either side. Here you may see the rock-warbler, the white-shafted fantail, and many another small birds; more than 100 species in all.

Port Hacking River lends beauty and interest to the reserve. Black swans on the stream are so friendly—though they are "wild birds"—that they will take food from the hands of visitors.

In the park are deep, romantic glens and gorges, which divide the table land. There are giant trees and a host of lovely flowers, among them the waratah and rock lilies which are famed among botanists.

Each Australian State has its reserve. Victoria's National Park is Wilson's Promontory, a vast area of wild country, where some of the strangest animals are to be found. Emus, the giant flightless bird, and big kangaroos may be seen here at close range. This Koala or "native bear," a quaint little marsupial, is abundant, although in many localities, outside the park, it has disappeared.

Sheet Silver

The cheapening of the price of sterling silver articles within the generation past has been due partly to the invention of methods of rolling silver into sheets, from which the articles are stamped out by manufacturers, instead of being laboriously hammered out from rods of silver, which was the old process. Nearly all manufacturers

of sterling silver articles purchase the silver sheets from mills that make a specialty of rolling them. Sterling silver contains 975 parts of pure silver to 25 parts of copper. The copper gives it the requisite hardness.

THE RAVENNA FRESCO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"A new portrait of Dante?" Critics smiled when the news appeared last summer. Of course a new portrait of the great poet had to be discovered in time for the sixtieth anniversary celebration! The coincidence was too marvellously appropriate to win credence from any but those who are ready to believe anything whatever, so long as it is sufficiently picturesque.



Dante in the Ravenna Fresco

The critical spirit may overshoot its mark, and too much caution is the enemy of common sense. I do not wish to pronounce, for the moment, on the genuineness of the alleged portrait, my point is to draw attention to a former "marvellously appropriate coincidence" and ask whether it has any bearing on the present controversy.

The Ravenna fresco unearthed represents a pensive figure, suggesting medieval Jeremiah mourning over the ruin of his beloved even as the exiled Dante mourned over the decadence of the city of his birth. In his youth in the "Vita Nuova," he had invoked the Hebrew prophet's words when Florence was bereft by the passing of Beatrice: "Quomodo sedet sola civitas plena populo! facta est quasi vidua domina gentium." In his later years there was more bitterness mingled with the wishfulness, and his tender heart, like Jeremiah's, was moved to fierce denunciation. Is it this Dante who is here depicted?

The fresco is attributed by experts to the second half of the fourteenth century. If that is so it cannot of course be strictly speaking a portrait. But may not this Ravenna fresco embody a true tradition of the form and features of the mature Dante? A face may develop in one or other of several different ways. Readers of Mr. Holbrook's monograph will probably agree that the best known "portraits" there illustrated may be said to represent a legitimate possible development of the face painted by Giotto. Careful consideration will show, I think, that the same may be argued for the Ravenna fresco. It may represent the original of Giotto's portrait after a lapse of 20 years. Either conception of the later Dante might conceivably be true, but not both together. If we accept the Ravenna picture we must needs reject the traditional Dante of all the hitherto known portraits since Giotto.

There is no denying that this new Dante grows on one, in spite of certain crudities: there is more thought and dignity and beauty in it than at first meets the eye. But at present, at any rate, it is not so convincing as the "traditional" face with its beautifully austere lines.

We have said something of Dante centuries. The subject is not without its interest. Dante was born somewhere in May, 1265. (The day of the month is not recorded.) The first recorded celebration of a centenary was that of 1465, when the grateful Florentines spent 155 lire in decorating the wall of their cathedral with Michelino's picture of Dante and his poem, which the visitor can still see in situ today.

Four hundred years passed by before Dante had his next celebration in Florence. The interval was twice as long, between 1465 and 1865, but the occasion was more than twice as significant. Florence had just been made the temporary capital of a united and growing free Italy, and she celebrated her new-found dignity by doing honor to him from whose words the pioneers of Italian liberty had drawn a vast deal of the inspiration which waited them to victory. They recognized in Dante not only the father of Italian literature and language—an essential element in nationality—but also the poet-prophet who, when the peninsula was still a heterogeneous and centrifugal collection of independent cities, kingdoms and lordships, dreamed, thought and spoke of "Italia," greeted her, chode her, loved her, and incidentally staked out her ideal boundaries.

The question of the boundaries was very much to the fore in the next big Festival of Dante, held at Ravenna in 1908. Dante, in well-known passages of the Divine Comedy, speaks of the Divina Comedia, speaks of the Trentino and the Istrian peninsula as far as Pola as being within Italy's frontiers. At the Ravenna celebration, at which the present writer was present, pilgrims from Trent and Trieste and Pola and Fiume were present to offer costly gifts at the poet's shrine, strong in the faith that his word would prove true, and "Italia Irredenta" be redeemed.

"SUGAR MOON"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Making maple sirup is a task meet for fastidious poets to specialize in. To engage in it is to become elder brother to the bee, giving to the world a product not too inferior even to his. It is a dainty, aesthetic, yet a robust occupation. In theory, the "extra hand" who offers to "hire out" a farmer for sugar-making, could be expected to pay well for the privilege. How completely desirable a labor it is! There is none other which for all around satisfaction can compare with it. Consider, from the toiler's point of view, that sugar-making is not a Sisyphean struggle, one dragging on from sun to sun throughout years, and never done: four to six weeks of rigorous effort, then the job done, rounded out, placed where one can stand back and admire the completeness of his handiwork.

Consider, the season: to labor, outdoors, in rejuvenescent woods, and that during the days when the sun is reasserting himself, animal, bird and plant life flooding back—and all for hire! Then, lastly, look upon the crystal sap when it is clear silvery; look upon your liquid amber when it radiates an auric glow like the setting sun; when the unmatchable nectar at length moveth itself aright to the husbandman's taste.

In North America alone, and there only in a few areas, is maple sugar made. The Indians taught the pioneers how nature thus provided her northern children with sweets; but even out of gratitude would they not preserve to posterity the designation of the "sugar moon"—and New England descendants speak of it or think of it no more. "Sugar moon!"—what a stirring euphony!

When I was a boy I would occasionally see some woodsman timber-cutting for day wages off alone somewhere in March woods, who for his own quiet delectation would revert to and reveal the Indian manner of tree tapping. Whether he learned it from his forebears or merely reinvented it, I cannot decide. Taking sharp chips, properly grooved, he would chop with an ax into a near-by maple trunk two or three upward gashes, insert a chip end, dexterously slanting, and collect the drops in a tin bucket below. Several different crude spiles like this could be arranged all drip to one spout, and hearty, refreshing drafts of sap were at his pleasure any time between tree-fellings.

Although "quantity production" methods have given more efficient tools than those of the settlers, sugar-making loses less attractiveness thereby than perhaps any rural activity: that is, in producing maple products nowadays on the scale which the average small farmer does. Modernity has done its worst, but it has found herein a picturesqueness too impregnable. We go forth almost as great-grandfather did upon the first of those late February or early March days, which give promise of successive sunny, melting noons, followed by clear, frosty nights—the Indian "sugar moon" time. Such combinations of bright days and cold nights are ideal "sugar weather." The maple's busy roots have not been idle while above the branches have stayed frozen during the better part of three months; and when the warming, expanding sun strikes the tree top, the rich sap is drawn joyously up through the inner bark layer to spread out everywhere as food juice for the expected leaves. A few short weeks serve to so exhaust the super-enriched sap that tapping off the liquid for evaporating no longer pays. Make hay while the sun shines: make sirup while the frost lasts!

With the first day's flow must begin the relentless fires beneath the great flat boiling pans in the sugar house. Fuel has been corded beside the brick "arches" in the old cupulated sugar house during the winter, and now the place, in the heart of the "bush," becomes hot and moist with the process of thickening down the many gallons of sap. The unboiled sap is stored in ranks of shining milkcans, temporarily borrowed from the dairy, or in great soft-wood hogheads, heirlooms from hand-skilled ancestors. Fires must go day and night that boiling-down keep pace with the incoming flow.

But it is only at stated intervals of say 10 days or two weeks that the final rendering or "sugaring off" processes are consummated. The last stage is a delicate one, and the whole boiling can be ruined by carelessness or mishap. The accumulated, almost-thick, sirupy liquid is stored until "arches" is ready; then the interesting "cleansing" takes place. Boiling the liquid an hour longer with care not to scorch it; expels the final undesired water content; then several parts of sweet milk are added. Scum arises which is ladled off, and now the sirup can be drawn out into gallon cans as finished. If the boiling be a little longer continued and the thicker residue then run into molds, it will, upon cooling, crystallize as the most



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famous of all forest products, maple sugar. What richness of colors we get, what ineffable odors and flavors, down in the old sugar house!

One unimaginative (a most restrained word here) manufacturer of sap evaporators grossly advertises, that his system results in nearly colorless sirup, so quickly is the boiling down process done. Colorless maple sirup! Who would dare offer a scone of rural New England colorless maple sirup? Is there no refuge whatever from efficiency?—even in the placid, ancient, homely, revered, side-hill sugarbush? Sugar-making a job for pay! Over the tree tops the home-coming crows! Hurl rancous felicitities to the singing worker: the spring hawks swing and scream through the clouds, partners in his blithe abandon; the venturing robins, bringing the mail of the seasons up this way, pipe cheery greeting from the land of never-winter; the surly snowdrifts edge away from his cheer; hepaticas hesitate modestly into flower; the cock-crow starts booming in the concealing thicket; of a midnight, neighborhood foxes slip in for a closer nosed while the fireman sits gazing at the stars; the great horned owl youngsteers above yonder in crotch of giant beech have anxious, furtive parents who startle the darkness by many a throaty inquiry. Helghe for next tapping season—I have just ended this one!

Syon House to Let Furnished

In a few years it will be almost impossible to find a private palace in or near London which is kept to its original use as a residence. Stafford House has become the London Museum; Devonshire House in Piccadilly is about to be demolished; Lansdowne House is threatened by change; and now one learns that the Duke of Northumberland has decided to let Syon House furnished for a term of years. This means in all probability that he will not occupy the place again and that in a decade or so one may expect the building to have vanished.

Syon House, one of the most famous of English houses, stands in the middle of an extensive park near Isleworth, near the smooth flowing Thames. It occupies the site and incorporates some part of a famous monastery of St. Bridget, which when it was suppressed by King Henry VIII had an annual income of £20,000. When the crash came the nuns were sent to wander abroad. It is said that when they were visited at Lisbon last century by one of the dukes of Northumberland, they told him that they still kept the keys. "Yes," quietly remarked His Grace, "but the locks have been altered since the keys were in use."

Syon was the prison house of Katherine Howard, and from thence Lady Jane Grey went forth to the Tower to claim the throne of England.

On the ruins of the monastic building the Lord Protector Somerset erected his seat, and the outline of the house today, altered by Robert Adam, is much the same as when he left it. It is planned in quadrangular form, three stories high, faced with Bath stone, the center being occupied by a flower garden 80 feet square. On the lawn are some mulberry trees planted before the Dissolution. Black and white marble forms the pavement of the central hall, and in the state apartments is much magnificent furniture, historical portraits by Vandyck, Lely, and Kneller, and various paintings by Dutch and Flemish masters.

In a conspicuous place on the roof of the mansion facing the Thames is the famous stone lion which formerly surmounted the front of Northumberland House in the Strand, and was brought there with other treasures when that town house was demolished nearly fifty years ago. Legend affirms that originally the lion stood on Northumberland House with his head toward St. James's Palace, but when some royal slight was received by one of the dukes of Northumberland its head was set toward the city. It retains that position in its present home.

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THE PORTRAITS OF KEATS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

No one thought Keats worth painting except his friends, and if his friends, Severn and Haydon, have given us the best portraits, the best verbal description is that of a far less intimate friend, Leigh Hunt. We may well begin with his words, as Hunt's Autobiography is still not the huck-nory book it well deserves to be: "He was under the middle height, he; his lower limbs were small in comparison of the upper, but heat and well turned. His shoulders were very broad for his size; he had a face in which energy and sensibility were remarkably mixed up;... Every feature was at once strongly cut and delicately alive. If there was any faulty expression, it was in the mouth, which was not without something of a character of pugnacity. His face was rather long than otherwise; the upper lip projected a little over the under; the chin was bold, the cheeks sunken; the eyes mellow and glowing, large, dark, and sensitive. At the recital of a noble action or a beautiful thought they would suffuse with tears and his mouth trembled. His hair, of a brown color, was fine and hung in natural ringlets. The head was a puzzle for the phenologists, being remarkably small in the skull, a singularity which he had in common with Byron and Shelley, whose hats I could not get on."

The classic portraits, if one may call them so, are the miniature and life-sized version in oil painted by his dear friend, Joseph Severn, both often copied by the painter and as often reproduced; both painting and miniature are now in the National Portrait Gallery, London, as well as a life-sized version by Milton. Severn also drew a profile in charcoal, and Milton made a chalk drawing engraved in 1841, and often engraved, but more interesting than either are the two portraits we owe to Haydon, the invaluable life-mark and the sketch for his portrait which Haydon introduced, with those of other contemporaries, into his picture of "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem." The full-length portraits by Severn, of which several replicas exist, are all posthumous and all interesting. But it is the seated portrait by Severn, the classic type above alluded to, which is, after all, the best. A labor of love in its first inception and many repetitions, it shows us the glowing eyes, sensitive mouth and loose brown ringlets which Hunt noted and described.

Contemporary critics may have erred, but the poet is, after all, little to be pitied who could so stamp himself on the affections of his friends that they rejoiced to lay their talents at his service, and to represent by pen and pencil him whom they, happier than the critics, had the foresight to acclaim as the glory of his age.

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PRESS PRAISED BY MR. HARDING

Continuance of Helpful Attitude
During War Urged — John
W. Davis Tells of Importance
of Accurate News of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Mutual tolerance and moderation will, I am sure, be amply repaid in accomplishment for the good of the country we all love and wish to prosper," declared President Harding in a letter to the annual meeting of the Associated Press here yesterday.

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, urged changes in the manner of senatorial treaty handling, so that the ship of state could answer its helm in such times as these.

Regretting his inability to be present, the President praised the service rendered to the nation and the great cause of the war by the press as intelligent and patriotic, and he urged a "continuance of the lofty motives that inspired it, and of the generous, considerate, helpful attitude."

Pointing out that the world and the United States still had manifold serious problems and burdens, he said:

"I know that among those entrusted with national administration there is the ardent wish to serve with whatever of ability we may possess and without any reservations in behalf of partisanship or personal interest. Nothing would give me more assurance at this time than to know that the new Administration would be able to deserve and retain the lavish measure of good will and confidence that has been accorded to it thus far."

John W. Davis as Counsel

Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, pledged support and sympathy for the President and introduced John W. Davis, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, now counsel for the organization.

Speaking of the extent and importance of the newspaper profession, Mr. Davis pointed out that foreign relationships largely lay in the keeping of the daily press. Occasions were rare when those in charge of such relationships could bias out an independent path; they must adapt their course to events as they unfold and to public opinion.

"If this opinion is fed with distorted facts," he said, "unworthy suspicions or alarming rumors; if every careless utterance by thoughtless and insignificant men is to be given prominence in print; if every casual difference of view is to be magnified into a crisis, sober judgment and deliberate action become impossible. It is far easier to raise a storm than to quell it. Perhaps at no time was it more necessary that we should accurately know and understand what is passing in the rest of the world."

Until the German indemnity was removed by rational agreement from the field of controversy, there could be no return to normal trade and commerce and no permanent return to world peace. In Russia 175,000,000 people were sinking under intolerable despotism into political and social anarchy, a "catastrophic process which outside interference is powerless to affect, but whose world-wide results cannot be computed." The third outstanding world problem of the moment was what the attitude of the United States toward world problems was to be.

Treaty Ratification

Specifying that he had no desire to be controversial, but looked only to the future, he said:

"The spectacle of a great nation, unable in a time of real crisis to take decisive action, and powerless because of divided councils, to move either forward or backward, is one which should give us food for serious thought."

"One cannot but wonder whether the fathers in their excess of caution did not go further than modern reason should demand. John Hay, when Secretary of State, despairingly exclaimed that the fathers in their wisdom had decreed that for all time the 'kickers shall rule,' and that a treaty entering the Senate was like a bull entering the arena—one could not tell when or how the bull would fall; he could only be sure that the bull would not come out of the ring alive."

"The constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote in the Senate to ratify a treaty had its origin in the jealousy of some of the 13 original states towards their neighbors; but Rhode Island is no longer afraid of New York and Maine does not shudder at the

thought of Texas. Is there any reason today why the same senatorial majority which can adopt a declaration of war and pass the most far-reaching and important statutes cannot be equally trusted to advise and consent where treaties are concerned? What earthly excuse is there for giving to one Senator opposed to a treaty as much weight as to any two who favor it? In the era of broader national and international interests upon which, willingly or unwillingly, we are undoubtedly entering, it is of paramount concern to make certain that our vessel will answer to the helm."

Diplomatic Service Salaries

"That we are entering upon such an era, who can doubt? It is quite conceivable that foreign policy may become not merely an important, but the most important, factor in our national life. It can be safely based only upon information transmitted with exactness and digested without prejudice."

"The government cannot act upon newspaper report alone. It must have its own staff of trained correspondents and agents. The diplomatic and consular service is not and never was a merely ornamental branch of the government. It is our first line of defense. The trenches, therefore, should be manned with troops who are both well trained, well equipped and well fed. They should not be required while they are in service to forage on the country or to act as their own commissaries. Nothing is less democratic in our democratic country than our refusal to compensate those who serve us."

"I am speaking not only of ambassadors and ministers, but equally of the trained personnel of our diplomatic and consular service, without whose efficient aid no chief of mission can hope to discharge his duties. The average salary paid to officers of career in the diplomatic service is \$1892. If we are to hold these men as we must hold them, three things seem to me to be imperative. First, adequate compensation and maintenance for themselves and their families, so that they may work in contentment; second, a retirement system which will relieve them from the fear of a useless and dependent old age; and third, a reasonable possibility of promotion for merit to the highest posts, so that each man may go hopefully, like Napoleon's soldiers, feeling that he has a marshal's baton in his knapsack. And behind them we must station at all times a state department adequately and completely manned to digest and act on the information it receives."

FISHERIES COLLEGE
TO BE ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston's fishing industry, in its fresh fish aspects said to be the largest in the world, is expected to gain added prestige by decision of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to establish a fisheries college. Leading factors in the industry here have sought to interest some college in the plan for several months, Harvard University at one time having given it consideration. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology accepted the proposal after sending a representative to the Pacific coast to study methods in vogue at the University of Washington which has had a fisheries college for two or three years.

The idea is said to have originated in Japan where a college of fisheries was established several years ago, partially for the purpose of training men in navigation so that they would be able to speedily qualify for the navy. New England's important fishing concerns are expected to lend their aid to the movement. The fisheries course is to be inaugurated at Technology this fall. It is announced that the United States Bureau of Fisheries has placed its laboratories at the disposal of the institute and has detailed specialists to assist in the instruction. Receipts of fresh fish in Boston in 1920 were 118,558,903 pounds, the largest amount in the 32 years in which records have been kept.

CANAL SALE ENDS PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

HELENA, Montana.—Sale of the 75-mile canal of the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Company to the land owners supplied by the canal brings to a close one of the most ambitious land promotion schemes in Montana's history. The cost of the canal is estimated at \$4,000,000. The water users association paid \$75,000 for it 12 years after it was built.

IMMIGRATION LAW IS TO BE STUDIED

Cosmopolitan Clubs of Massachusetts Hope to Be of Aid in
Eliminating Ignorant Efforts
to Avoid the Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Development of a plan to assist immigration officials and to encourage study of the immigration laws, with the aim of ultimately reaching the sources of the alien population and facilitating legal and orderly emigration from other countries to this, is proposed by the Cosmopolitan Clubs of Massachusetts which recently held their first annual conference in this city.

Seventeen cities and 24 nationalities were represented at the conference, which was addressed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University; John J. Mahoney, director of the division of immigration, department of education; Dr. George W. Tupper and others. Pursuant to the general aim of the Cosmopolitan Clubs, the promotion of Americanization by citizens who were formerly aliens, it was voted to take up plans for a wider use of the English language and the furtherance of naturalization.

The members of the clubs, who came from all over Eastern Massachusetts, visited the Massachusetts State House, the Old South Meeting House and other points of historical interest before going into conference at the Boston City Club. At the State House the party was addressed by Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, who said:

"The men who have made this State and this nation great are men who have preached and practiced and lived and died for high and lofty ideals that our State and our country might be a better place to live in. At first, all were foreign-born, and to you men of foreign birth who are teaching and practicing these same ideals, Massachusetts and America must look for its preservation and future progress."

"No words of mine can express the appreciation of the work you are carrying on amongst the foreign-born citizens of America. You are teaching them not only to read, but I trust what is best to read. We all of us make the laws and elect our officials and we are honor-bound to support them. The majority rules. If the majority of your fellow-citizens agree with you, you are on the winning side; if not, you have to abide by the decision. The people rule through the ballot box."

"It is work that must be done; it is work that each of you can do among your own countrymen better than anyone else. Practice carries more weight than precept. In every community there is unfortunately an undesirable element, an element of discord and unrest. It must be met; its falsity must be shown up; high and worthy ideals must be painted where selfishness, self-interest and discord have taken a foothold. My friends, great praise is due you who are striving for so noble and worthy a purpose."

In his address to the members, Dr. Eliot said that one of the first essentials in Americanization is the learning of the English language. On the other hand he said it was a great pity that the children of alien parents lost the mother tongue and such customs and traditions of the mother country as would be a valuable contribution to life in America. Mr. Mahoney said that while the teaching of English is an essential the intimate Americanization, the real conversion to American ideals, can be brought about by the Cosmopolitan Clubs in a manner that no amount of mere teaching can accomplish.

UNIVERSITY CALLED A RADICAL HOTBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

VALPARAISO, Indiana.—"Valparaiso University is a hotbed of Bolshevism, Communism and other cults," said Daniel Russell Hodgdon, in submitting his resignation as president, at the request of the board of trustees.

"I have been visited by so-called Reds and foreign-born members of organizations claiming to be backed by strong influences, warning me against preaching principles I have preached, namely those of Americanism. This stream of propaganda can be traced to the very heart of the federal government. It is possible much of the unrest of college life today is due to outside influences aimed to destroy basic principles upon which this government is founded."

Dr. Hodgdon formerly was president of Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago and also was lecturer with the New Jersey State Educational Department.

WOOL GROWERS TO MAKE CLOTH

Illinois Agricultural Association
Plans Corporation Which
Will Use Wool Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Faced with a depressed wool market and for long periods last winter with no market whatever, the Illinois Agricultural Association, which had a wool pool of 1,500,000 pounds, is preparing to form a corporation to manufacture robes, blankets, batting, and cloth for men's suits from the wool sent to its pool each year.

More than 100,000 pounds of wool has already been manufactured into blankets and automobile robes, and the association has now ordered 15 sample suits and five overcoats to be made up from its wool for members of the pool. Tailoring service will be extended to farmers through their county farm bureaus should the experimental venture prove successful. Trial suits at three prices have been ordered—\$25.50; \$33.50 and \$37.50. The difference in price is determined by the quality of the lining and tailoring, the wool in each being of the same grade.

From six to eight pounds of wool are required for the 3½ yards of cloth used to make the average suit. This year the wool sold from the pool brought an average of 26 cents a pound.

"This means," said H. W. Mumford, director of the livestock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, "that the farmer receives less than 5 per cent of the price of a suit costing \$75. When it is considered that many suits, even at that price, are made of a combination of virgin wool, the farmer's percentage is even lower."

Growers are now preparing for the 1921 pool. More than 700 individual growers contributed to the pool last year, but many of these, it is said, have sold off their flocks on account of the slack market.

NEW YORK BUILDING INQUIRY RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Lockwood committee has resumed its inquiry into the housing situation and the restraints upon building construction. Witnesses were summoned from the reorganized Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers Association, to satisfy the committee that they had abandoned the methods and policies objected to by it. Patrick Crowley who succeeded Robert P. Brindell as president of the council, and Roswell D. Thompson, continued as secretary and treasurer, were subpoenaed to bring the books and records which could not be found during the Brindell trial. The committee plans to consider again open price associations and later to take up restraints upon the loan market.

PULP WORKERS REJECT CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The paper manufacturers have been notified that the paper pulp workers have rejected the proposed 30 per cent wage reduction. Some of the more liberal manufacturers will confer with the union leaders here this week to prevent a strike of the 25,000 workers in 50 mills, producing two-thirds of the paper consumed in this country.

RADICAL CHANGES POSSIBLE LEGALLY

Violence Unnecessary in United
States Unless Privilege Exerts
Too Much Repressive Power,
Says Nonpartisan Leaguer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—It has been proved that under the United States Constitution radical changes in the form of government may be brought about for the benefit of all the people, and there never will be need of violence in the change now coming unless the powers of privilege are exerted so repressively against peaceable, legal procedure that the people are compelled to resort to illegal methods.

This was the conviction expressed by Spurgeon Odell, special representative of the Bank of North Dakota, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Bank of North Dakota is the fiscal agent of the State for the sale of the bonds of North Dakota. The State is seeking a market for \$6,000,000 in bonds and Mr. Odell is in charge of the sale in this city. "The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," said Mr. Odell, "sustaining the regularity and constitutionality of the whole Nonpartisan League program, including this bond issue, was one of the most vitally important decisions ever rendered by that august body. It furnished the proof positive that the people may peaceably break the hold of monopoly and privilege upon the resources of production and distribution, using only the instruments of government legally within their grasp."

Cooperation in Air

"That a great change is coming and inevitable is very clear to me. It is coming rapidly in every country of the Old World and is well on the way here. The spirit of cooperation is in the air; we hear it everywhere. New societies are forming. That the old order of gross competition and trust monopoly will shortly be superseded by a greater degree of cooperation in varying forms now seems certain."

"Whether this change comes peaceably or through violence depends largely, almost wholly, upon those forces of privilege which shut their eyes and insist that no change is coming and that every effort must be made to prevent change. When the attitude of privilege is to deny the right of the people to alter the form of government by peaceable, constitutional methods, then privilege is sowing the wind and will reap the whirlwind."

"When the people have succeeded peaceably and legally in reforming their government and every piece of legislation has been challenged and tried out in the courts and sustained, then to have privilege resort to combination and coercion through financial boycott, to defeat the ends of justice and the decisions of courts, amounts to a national crime."

State Ownership Projects

"The Nonpartisan movement of North Dakota is by political action, upheld as wholly constitutional, an effort by an overwhelming majority to adopt certain state ownership projects, mainly the ownership and operation of a bank, a mill and an elevator, that the people may escape the terrible tribute at least a portion of their productively manufactured and distributed at least a portion of their product for the common good."

"Privilege did not expect the court to overturn this legislation as unconstitutional, but evidently hoped that the decision would be so long delayed that the program would fall for lack

of funds; knowing that bonds could not be sold while under litigation."

"But the Legislature of North Dakota memorialized the court on the urgency of the matter and prayed the court to raise the case on the calendar, which it did, thus hastening the decision, probably a year. The unanimous decision came on June 1, 1920."

"Now privilege seems determined to destroy the Bank of North Dakota and ruin the credit of the State, to defeat the will of the people and the decisions of the courts. They may delay but they cannot crush us. They cannot ruin the bank, for it is the State of North Dakota. They cannot ruin our credit, for we have a state indebtedness, exclusive of these bonds, of only \$247,000, and have assets to the value of \$3,000,000,000. The entire debt, including the \$6,000,000, is less than one half of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation. The bonds are all secured by the faith and credit of the State, with unlimited power to tax for both interest and principal."

Issue Cannot Be Repealed

"There is a provision in the state Constitution that the law authorizing this bond issue may not be amended or repealed until every dollar is paid, interest and principal. No change of state administration could affect the validity or desirability of the bonds."

"The prating of privilege about Bolshevism and Red Socialism may delay for a time, but the people will learn the truth eventually, so we are making our appeal direct to the people. There will be no revolution in this country if the financial powers will use a little common sense and allow the people to rule themselves."

"The people must know by this time that what North Dakota has done must be right, or the action would not be sustained in all the courts from the lowest to the highest. And we have much less of state ownership in North Dakota than in New York. New York, in the past few years has expended \$170,000,000 on a state-owned waterway, and only last summer built a grain elevator at Gowanus Bay, with 1,500,000 bushel capacity. New York, unlike North Dakota, will not be satisfied with one elevator, but will build one at Buffalo and another at Oswego. Why Bolshevism in North Dakota and not revolutionary in New York?"

"New York City has \$250,000,000 in its beautiful subways; in the two projects, \$420,000,000. That makes our \$6,000,000 look small, and, secured on 70,823 square miles of productive land, makes it look safe. Rates 5½, 5% and 6 per cent, free of all tax, both state and federal, makes the bonds look desirable. The people will buy them when they know the truth. The truth will make us free."

Nonpartisans Seek Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—There may be a clean-cut issue between the Nonpartisan League and the radical Labor group and the old political parties in Kansas in the next election. J. R. Burton, former United States Senator and a paid lecturer for the Nonpartisan League, is considering being a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. The league is hunting for a candidate for the same place on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Burton entered politics in Kansas in the early eighties. He was a member of the Legislature, and three times a candidate for United States Senator before he was elected. Then, before he had completed his term, he was convicted of practicing law before a government department while a member of Congress. He served a term in the Ironton, Missouri, jail.

WOMAN ON LABOR BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Governor Cox has signed a measure which makes it compulsory for the governor to appoint a woman as assistant commissioner of labor. In the old law it was provided that "the assistant commissioner of labor may be a woman."

OBJECTION MADE TO TARIFF WALL

South America Thinks It Would,
to Large Extent, Bar Her
From United States Market

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—In their comment on President Harding's address at the recent Bolivar celebration in New York, the Buenos Aires newspapers seize upon what they characterize as the apparent contradiction between the desires of the United States to cement unity among all the countries of the American continent and her protection policy, as expressed in pending tariff legislation.

Closer relations between South and Central America and North America are both natural and desirable, declare the commentators, but the erection of a tariff wall by the United States would not only prevent the development of this desire, but would go far toward making it impossible of realization, they insist.

"While South America, says the 'Razon,' sings the Pan-Americanism chorus, 'the United States which is the solist, is singing a very different song.' It thinks the achievements along commercial and moral lines of the past few years toward making the ideal a practical reality are in danger of destruction as the result of legislation which, it predicts, would bar South America to a large extent from the United States market."

"The 'Nacion' praises 'the evident sincerity of President Harding's ideas,' but regrets that his party has seen fit to take steps that it predicts will have consequences 'which, to say the least, would lessen the favorable feeling for a greater union and more intimate relations between the peoples of America.'"

"They must have powerful motives for this," the newspaper adds, "but it is certain that the United States has stepped slightly aside from the uniform, coordinated, onward march of the peoples of America."

PROTECTION OF DYE INDUSTRY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York.—The American Chemical Society has adopted a resolution requesting Congress to safeguard the coal tar chemical industry of the United States. The chemists, who are assembled here for their spring meeting, feel that since the powers of the War Trade Board will expire with the proclamation of peace, it is urgent that legislation be enacted at once to protect the American dye industry, which they consider necessary to the welfare of the nation, both in peace and in preparation for war.



Women with Full Figures

An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper corseting.

Rengo Belt Corsets give the wearer an appearance of slenderness. The exclusive Rengo Belt feature is that it is strengthened at the points of greatest strain. They have the reputation of being "the most economical corsets of their kind ever devised."

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Sugar Cured Smoked Shoulders.....16¢ lb.
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UPPER AUSTRIA IN RELATION TO VIENNA

Most Favorable Conditions Must Develop Before It Can Feed Itself—Vienna Must Look for Food to Other Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LINZ, Upper Austria.—In Vienna you are constantly told that the peasants are faring excellently these days, what with the demand for food and the enormous prices. It is interesting, therefore, to come to Linz, the capital of "Oberösterreich" (Upper Austria), and the center of the best agricultural land in Austria, and compare conditions here with those in Vienna.

Undoubtedly the situation here is better than in the metropolis. There is more food. At the hotels it is possible to get sugar, butter, bacon, and occasionally more or less white bread, and none of these articles is obtainable at even the most expensive Vienna restaurants. Prices are much lower. Food is at least a third cheaper, and a tour of the shops discloses that leather goods are about half as dear as in Vienna, and that clothing is about a third lower than in the Kärntnerstrasse. Nevertheless, conditions in Upper Austria are far from good. During a three days' sojourn in Linz, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor did not see a single well-dressed person—in the accepted sense of being well dressed. Every one, even the aristocracy, was wearing garments many seasons old. Women's shops were displaying summer tennis skirts and white afternoon garden frocks several seasons old, evidently the only thing which they had in stock with which to make a show in the windows.

Promising on Surface

A drive across the Danube, up the Postlberg—that beautiful church-capped mountain which commands the country for miles around—and through the gentle hills of the Mühlviertel, a famous agricultural section, where the fields are broad, and the hill slopes gradual, will explode any delusions one may have as to the wealth and prosperity of the Austrian peasant. On the surface, conditions look promising. The forests are trim and well cared for. There are great patches of rich, brown earth, turned last autumn and almost ready to sprout the early spring crop. Other fields are being plowed by leisurely oxen. There seems to be both peace and industry in this uniquely charming countryside.

If, however, you stop at a peasant's house, this is the story he will tell you—brought out by many questions, and with considerable difficulty. "It is true that prices are high. But we peasants have to sell most of what we produce to the government, at government-regulated prices, and have to buy our own necessities in the open market. If we have five hens, we may keep all the eggs for our own use; but if we have six, we have to give up 40 eggs a year for each hen—240 for six." (As a result there has been a St. Bartholomew's eve for most of the hens in this section). For corn and wheat the government now pays us 10 kronen a kilo. If we have any surplus over and above what the government demands we may sell it for as high as 20 kronen the kilo. From the merchant, of course, we can get more, but we are liable to prosecution. For butter we get 50 kronen a kilo. More, of course, illegally, from the merchant. But even at that we cannot earn more than sufficient to make ends meet.

Differences in Prices

"We must have labor, machinery, and fertilizer, in order to work our farms. The increase in the cost of these is greater than the increase in prices for our products. For instance, before the war 20 liters of milk would buy a good shirt. Now it takes 200 liters of milk to buy the same article. For five kilos of butter one could formerly buy a good pair of shoes. Now a pair costs 40 kilos. To buy new machinery is almost out of the question, and when anything breaks down it is a catastrophe. A milk separator, which previously cost 120 kronen, now costs 12,000. During the war the government requisitioned our beasts. At the present current prices we relinquished our horses and cows. Now we must replace them. But whereas one used to be able to buy a cow for 500 kronen, one cannot now be purchased for less than 30,000. And a pair of horses, which could formerly be bought for 3000 kronen now costs half a million!"

So much for the peasant's side of the story, and figures at the headquarters of the Upper Austria Agricultural Association bear him out. The rate of production is at an ebb. The organization denies that this is due to lack of industry, but is attributable to shortage of machinery, beasts, and, above all, to the impoverishing of the soil through want of proper fertilization. Natural fertilizer is much scarcer because beasts are much fewer. Kalnit, phosphate, and ammonia fertilizers have always been imported from Germany and Czechoslovakia. The Peace Treaty, which diverts much of the German supply to France, has reduced the available amount from that source, but the unfavorable exchange makes its purchase practically prohibitive anyhow.

Not Self-Supporting

At present, therefore, Upper Austria is not self-supporting. She grows meat barely sufficient to cover the government rations for her own population of 500,000 people. She never, in her most productive periods, has produced sufficient cereals for her own needs. At government rations (scarcely

enough for subsistence) Upper Austria now consumes 100 wagons (10 tons each) of grain per week. She produces annually, at the present rate, 5000 wagons. In other words, Upper Austria can feed her own people now for only 26 weeks out of the 52 which make up the year. Agricultural experts believe that under highly favorable conditions she can raise production sufficient to cover her own needs, but by no stretch of the imagination will she ever be able to help feed Vienna.

There is another way of checking up conditions in Upper Austria, and that is by studying the state of nourishment of the children. Here the American Red Cross is able to furnish some illuminating figures. Out of 144,560 children examined in this Province, three

out of five were discovered to be undernourished. In Linz 60 per cent of the total were underfed. The district of Rohrbach, near the Bohemian frontier, which is purely agricultural, but where the land is rocky, mountainous, and poor, compares unfavorably with bad districts of Vienna. Reid, which is the best district in all Upper Austria, shows 3180 underfed children to 2320 who have enough to eat. In all, 73,000 children need more food, and the American Relief Administration is able to help only 20,000 of this number.

Indications of Progress.—There are some indications of progress. The women of the Province, organized under the truly remarkable leadership of the Princess—or should one say former Princess—Starhemberg, have been responsible for many constructive movements for self help. Among these is a traveling institute of 11 teachers, who instruct peasants in their own homes. Another activity has been the founding of a model agricultural school. Both of these movements have been got under way during the last 18 months. The cooperative movement is slowly taking hold. These peasants are utterly unlike those of Italy or Russia, who live in villages and take naturally to cooperative methods. The Austrian peasants live much more as American farmers do, on sequestered plots of land, where they keep very much to themselves. However, sheer necessity is driving them to the point where they are willing to buy machinery and other supplies together and market their products cooperatively. Their association constantly recruits new branches and has gone so far as to buy a factory for manufacturing agricultural machinery, and is hoping soon to erect another for the manufacture of fertilizer.

But a fair survey of this section of the country appears to indicate that much more favorable conditions must develop before Upper Austria can even feed herself, and that Vienna must look for food to the same places whence she got it previously—Bosnia, Jugoslavia, Hungary. To be sure, hostility between these countries and Austria, and Austria's hopeless rate of exchange, makes this impossible. It is all a vicious circle—but it is just as well to face the facts.

PROTECTING FARM PRODUCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The Finnish Parliament in its discussion on the tariff has voted in favor of protection for agricultural produce, the agrarians carrying their point by 91 votes against 83. The result will no doubt be prompt legislation for tariff protection of grain and hay products. The Finnish milling industry is clamoring for higher import duty on flour and other commodities.

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ALLENBY'S VISIT TO THE SUDAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. Field Marshal the Viscount Allenby of Felslowe and Megiddo, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., the British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, accompanied by Lady Allenby and his staff, has paid a second visit to the Sudan. His route is one of the oldest in the world. Lord Allenby made a short railway journey from Cairo to Luxor, where he embarked on the Meroe, a stern-wheeled steamer, sent by the Sudan Government to meet him. Leaving Luxor and steaming south past Edfu and Kom Ombo

lives in the midst of this desolation. They are numbered from one to 10, for there are no place names in the desert. At Abu Hamed the Nile appears again, still with its distinctive fringe of cultivation and scattered groups of domed palms (Hyphane thebaica). The journey continues past Athara, with its memories of an earlier pro-consul and soldier, Lord Kitchener; Damer, the headquarters of Berber Province; and Shendi, all stopping places where officials and notables were presented, and the populace turned out in great numbers to see the High Commissioner.

The train arrives at Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan, in the late afternoon. A salute of 17 guns is fired and the guard of honor from the Egyptian Army presents arms as the High Com-

missioner steps out of the train. Officers, officials, and notables are drawn up in long lines on the platform and are duly presented. A native merchant, wearing a turban and the long flowing robes of the East, steps forward and gravely reads an address of welcome. The carriage, drawn by four white Syrian horses and driven by postillions, is entered, the escort with red and green pennons on their lances wheels into position, and the procession moves off. As soon as the native women that line the road see the leading riders emerge from the station they raise their shrill zaghareh, the traditional cry of welcome in the Sudan, and beat the tom-toms brought out for the occasion. The small boys in their excitement dodge past the policemen lining the route and run after the carriage, fluttering little figures in white that raise clouds of dust. They are all anxious to see the Naib el Melik, or representative of the King.

After the noise and clamor of the street it is a relief to enter the quiet Palace Garden with its flower beds and shady trees. On the lawn facing the inner court a British guard of honor is drawn up to salute Lord Allenby. As they present arms the Union Jack is hoisted on the center flagstaff—the signal for another salute to boom out from the fort, about two miles away.

Next morning the party motor out 20 miles to Jebel Aulia to see the progress of the White Nile Dam, which is to store additional water for Egypt. Here another steamer awaits them and they return in the late afternoon to the palace. An official dinner was held in the evening to which the members of the Governor-General's Council, the bishop and the senior army officers and their wives are invited.

An inspection of the British battalion in garrison in Khartoum occupied the following morning. A garden party was held in the afternoon in the

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RUSSIA INSTITUTES ECONOMIC POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MOSCOW, Russia.—Examination of the Russian Soviet press shows that considerable attention is now being paid to a proposal to weld into a single commissariat all the departments, regulating economic as distinct from political affairs. The suggestion is made by Gousieff that Mr. Trotsky, Mr. Rykoff (of the Department of Ways and Communications) and Mr. Teurup (of the Department of Agriculture) should, with a representative of the Central Trade Union Council, form an interdepartmental committee which, under Mr. Lenin's presidency, should have authority over all economic commissariats.

In an article in "Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn," the Russian publicist, Mr. Sokolnikoff, points out that the plan is only applicable to departments of a purely economic character as distinct from those which, like Ways and Communications and Supply, hold an intermediate place owing to the military situation and for other reasons. He believes that the desired alteration will in time come about automatically. Even now, he says, with the cessation of military operations united economic direction may be obtained in a far greater measure than has been possible hitherto, and this is greatly to be preferred to the "general staff" proposed by Mr. Gousieff. Methods suited to military requirements are wholly unsuited to economic ones. The higher Soviet authorities, however, appear to support the Gousieff scheme of centralization.

ANTIQUE CLOTHING FOUND IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, an interesting paper was read describing clothing discovered in the moss in the vicinity of Wick, a thriving fishing town in the extreme north of Scotland.

The clothing, which is estimated dates back to the seventeenth century, is that of the peasant class, much patched, but well cut and finished. It consists of two suits, an outer one and an under, and both comprise a tunic and a pair of knee breeches. The tunics have a short wide skirt and high collar and are buttoned by a long row of cloth buttons, placed only one and a half inches apart. There is also a vent at the bottom of each sleeve, which is closed by three or four similar buttons. A cap of Balmoral shape was found and a pair of cloth stockings with the soles entirely worn away.

The remains of two well-made leather shoes still survive, and a plaid or blanket, well worn on one side, was also discovered. The contents of a small pocket under the waistband in front of the breeches were a small hank of wool and bawbees, 18 of which were of the reign of Charles II and one of William and Mary. It was the last mentioned of these coins that gave a clue to the date. The clothing has been presented to the National Museum of Antiquaries by Sir John R. G. Sinclair of Barrock, on whose estate it was discovered.

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PROTEST AGAINST NEW BUDGET PROJECT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Administrative Commission of the Grand Lebanon, excepting in one or two minor instances, has remained firm in its protest against the projects of uniting certain of the budgets of Syria and the Lebanon, regarding that step as one which might easily nullify, more or less directly, the political independence of the Grand Lebanon.

In his note to the government of the Grand Lebanon, the High Commissioner of the French Republic, in Syria and the Lebanon, predicts the formation of a separate financial organ and of a general budget from the governments of Syria and the Lebanon, for the various services as follows:

1. Customs.
2. Services of posts and telegraphs.
3. Quarantine department.
4. Office of public works, and that which concerns only (a) the expenses pertaining to the establishing of roads classed as of general advantage; (b) expenses of every description connected with the ports of Beirut, Tripoli and Alexandretta.
5. Service of public instruction only for expenses connected with higher and secondary schools, and the staffs of normal colleges.

This scheme is considered inimical to the independence of the Grand Lebanon, so clearly promised by France, and the Lebanon Administrative Commission feels obliged to protest against the above-named project for the following reasons:

The State of Grand Lebanon, independent of any other national government, is alone qualified to administer on its own territory the various services. Especially is this so in the case of the port towns of the Grand Lebanon and the customs houses, which are their legitimate accessories. These port towns, notably Beirut, the capital, form an integral part of the Grand Lebanon, and it is denied that the interior states can legally pretend to any proprietary or administrative rights. But such rights are partially conceded by the above project, which thus violates the rights and the independence of the Grand Lebanon.

The only right pertaining to the interior in this respect is a share of the revenues obtained from the custom house. The amount of this share it is proposed should be fixed by a system of temporary agreements between the Grand Lebanon and bordering states, as could all other services of common interest, such as postal, telegraphic, quarantine, etc. The commission hopes for the assistance of the High Commissioner in speedily putting this plan into operation. It is felt that the question of public instruction should be left entirely in the hands of the Grand Lebanon government, the interior states being at liberty to duplicate its system if they see fit.

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NATIONS CONFER ON
LIBERTY OF TRANSITMr. Hanotaux at Barcelona Says
Countries Being Economically
Connected, Interchange of
Products Needs FacilitatingBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain — After some preliminary sightseeing of an important kind the Conference of Communications and Transit, as it is called, which is being held at Barcelona, plunged into its "vast" subject, and soon found itself in difficulties. A fine optimism characterized the leading delegates before the conference began. They nearly all intimated that they came with full powers from their respective governments, and were in a position to sign any agreement, but an examination of the circumstances led to a certain definite doubt as to whether the governments would consider the agreements as binding, or really as much else than academic for the time being. But the delegates, taking the conference with extreme seriousness, had the air and did not disguise it of men who were about to set the world to rights in one of its most important particulars.

Mr. Hanotaux of France, president of the conference, observed that all countries today are economically in conjunction, and therefore it was necessary to facilitate the interchange of their products. It was particularly necessary, he said, that those nations that had no maritime littoral should at least have free access to the sea, and to that end the conference invoked the spirit of justice in all countries, appealing that ancestral prejudices should at last be renounced.

Commercial Exchange

Another of the general impressions gathered at the outset was that the "little nations" were bent on making the utmost possible display at this conference. It is to be observed that on the agenda for one of the opening sessions of the conference was the consideration of the commercial exchange, and how to resume it at the normal. As a side show for an afternoon's talk this was quite a good-sized subject. The general aim of the conference was thus officially stated to be to arrive at least at the reestablishment of transports in the form in which they were before the war, without prejudice, as it was put, to the desire to trace for the future a plan of "absolute perfection" in that matter. The subjects upon which the conference would specially deliberate would be on the liberty of transit, on an international railway régime, on navigable ways, on the recognition of the maritime flags of coastwise states, and the international regulation of ports.

The conference planned to begin with an examination of the present situation of transports in the different countries. The leaders of the various delegations from the 38 countries would state the case of the transport systems in their respective countries, so the conference had much to do work thus to get through at the beginning. After this each of the six vice-presidents undertook to make a special statement on different points of interest and importance to the conference.

Thus Maglioli Serral arranged to deal with "the general situation of transports," Mr. Brunet with "the navigable ways," Mr. Adami with "the harbor systems that are in force," Mr. Landen on "questions of transit," Sir Francis Dent on "the situation of the railways," Mr. Pines was to speak on the permanent organization of transit and of communications by the League of Nations which would be created by this conference at Barcelona.

Faith in Spain's Destinies

At the official opening of the conference there was first of all an immediate adjournment out of respect to the loss the Spanish Nation and Government had suffered through the Dato incident. Mr. Hanotaux making feeling reference to the occurrence and transmitting the sympathies of the conference to all who might be concerned. Half an hour later the conference resumed, when Quilones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, who was in attendance at the conference, said that the King had just telegraphed to him personally, charging him to welcome the conference to Spain and to express his wishes for the success of the gathering. His Majesty also wished the conference to be informed that, following upon the tragedy of Mr. Dato, the Spanish people and their King, firmly disposed as they were to fulfill their duties, had more faith than ever in the high destinies of their country.

Mr. Quilones de Leon then proceeded to make a speech in which he expressed the possibilities of the conference, which would prepare juridical formulae to assure and guarantee the maintenance of liberty of communications and transit. To this end there would be submitted for the consideration of the conference three great projects for international agreements, one being on the liberty of transit, another on the international régime in respect to navigable ways, and a third on international régime in respect to the railways. Again, there would be discussed a proposed resolution concerning international régime in the matter of the ports, and another on permanent organization relative to these matters. With a speech by Mr. Hanotaux the first session was completed.

On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Hanotaux made a further address, in the course of which he stated that they had not come to express vague ideals such as would be dimmed by time, but to accomplish a work of collaboration in conjunction with the forces at their disposal to assist the necessary improvement of relations among the peoples of the world. Upon request, the Spanish delegate, Mr. Ortuño, made a few formal remarks, after which the British delegate, Mr. Llewellyn Smith, said that he had come with plenary powers to sign agreements if they were of a satisfactory nature. The French delegate followed, and the representatives of seven other nations had their preliminary say before the conference adjourned. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris went off to Madrid by the train that night, and the whole conference assembled at the railway station to say good-by to him.

Methods of Procedure

It was not without some difficulty that the conference determined with exactness upon its own methods of procedure. There was a certain degree of evidence to be gathered less under the control of the League of Nations than this latter body had enjoined the conference to be. The League at its Geneva assembly had resolved that this communications conference should come to a recommendation or resolution which must be submitted to the examination of the members of the League so that the latter might make it effective under national law or otherwise, or, on the other hand, that the conference might produce an international convention which the members of the League would ratify, or again that the conference might come forward with a proposed resolution which the League would ratify.

The conference proceeded to the determination of its own internal course of procedure, having before it the instruction that the members of the consultative and technical commission should attend the meetings but should have only a consultative voice, that the president of the conference should, ipso facto, act as president of that commission, and that in general a simple majority of the members of the conference should determine any resolution or vote that was put to the meeting. To these propositions various members of the conference presented amendments, and the president said that two points emerged from all discussion, one being as to the number of members of the League of Nations considered necessary for the constitution of the conference, and the other the number of votes that would be necessary for a resolution to be valid. After more discussion, it was finally agreed on the proposition of the Italian delegate that the simple majority of the conference should suffice.

Partial Reunions

An amendment was approved to the effect that when a third of the members of the League asked for a special gathering of the conference it should be called forthwith, such conference to nominate its own president in case the Council of the League had not done that beforehand. Further, upon this matter of the calling of special meetings of the conference, a question upon which the delegates of many countries seemed to take a special interest, the scheme of the Chilean delegate for partial reunions, that is assemblies of a section of the conference, met with most favor, while the proposition of the Rumanian delegate, to the effect that when a special meeting was called the countries who called it should, ipso facto, have the right of attendance, was approved.

With so much done, but yet with many matters of procedure to settle the conference entered boldly into discussion of its great theme, the liberty of transit. The great thing at first was to know exactly what they were all meaning by this term, and it was a task that caused some small difficulty. The Chilean delegate made a long speech, stating his belief that the adoption of a universal convention such as proposed would be very opportune, but reminding the conference at the same time that in South America there already exist many useful conventions, so that he thought that it a universal convention were adopted there should be liberty to states to make continental conventions of their own. The Czech-Slovak delegate expressed his sentiments at length, declaring that liberty of transit was important and inoffensive, and it was his view that the proposals for its regulation, as submitted to the conference, would tend to facilitate it.

Reasonable Tariffs
But at the same time it was necessary to elucidate some of the points set forward in the propositions, such for example as that which referred to the establishment of "reasonable tariffs," which was rather ambiguous, and another referring to the "possibility of interruption of transit when extraordinary events occur." He felt that states ought to be allowed to establish reduced tariffs within their own countries for the benefit of national industries, and that the Berne convention of liberty of transit.

About this time the full meaning of some of the main propositions put forward began to dawn upon the members of the conference, and the international régime did not seem to promise the establishment of such a Utopia as they had once imagined. Was this new fetish of "liberty of transit" to mean the establishment of a world autocracy which would deprive the individual states of all liberty? More than ever did the conference appreciate the difficulties before it, but casting care aside, it proceeded to the enjoyment of the handsome hospitality that Barcelona offered.

BRIGHT FUTURE IN
SOUTH AFRICA SEEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony — The political future of South Africa was recently outlined by General Smuts in announcing the names of his new Cabinet. Referring to Col. Denys Reitz, the new Minister of Lands, who had been rejected by his own countrymen but returned to power by British electors, General Smuts declared that this was an augury of the new style, for this country would not run any longer in water-tight compartments. There was a complete change and the old walls had fallen away. There they had the new government, which would rest not only on one section of the people, but for the first time in the history of South Africa would rest on the united will of both sections of the white people. That was a great tangible result of the last general election, when the people gave a clear and unmistakable mandate of unity to the government. He had done his best loyally and faithfully to carry out that mandate. The government had a great task of administration in these wonderfully difficult times before them, but he had no doubt that South Africa would overcome all difficulties.

Having referred to the tendency toward over-legislation, the Premier said they wanted a good, steady, firm, sound and moderate government, without any tinkering at legislation, and the new government would put its united efforts to the new task, and not burden Parliament with overmuch legislation. The great decision had been taken. He had great hopes that the people of this country had been found sound and true, and if they proved worthy nothing could happen which they could not solve and turn to advantage to the country. Though dark in some respects the immediate prospect before them might be, in respect to such questions as unemployment, he was sure they would overcome them all, and that the country would go ahead as well as do all possible good.

IMPORT DUTIES IN
INDIA'S BUDGETProtests Have Rained Upon India
Office, All Demanding Re-
peal of Offending Duty,
Increased to 11 Per CentBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — The Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have continued their sessions at Delhi, and the different provincial councils have put in good work. More than ever is one impressed with the signs of cooperation displayed by the elected members with a few very rare exceptions. In the United Provinces Council a motion was brought forward by an Indian member censuring the Deputy Commissioner and the superintendent of police who gave the order to fire when the riots at Rae Bareilly and Fyzabad were assuming serious proportions.

To those who consider that ultimately India will be fit for self-government it was gratifying to read that practically every Indian member who spoke spoke against the resolution, and said that the police had but done their duty in difficult circumstances. One speaker pointed out that the non-cooperation movement tended most certainly toward anarchy, and that if the local authorities had been censured for taking the minimum defensive action they did, next time no action at all might be taken with very disastrous results.

A Possibly Good Viceroy

The council has been probably influenced in its debates by the knowledge that the Governor of the United Provinces, Sir Harcourt Butler, is a Governor of liberal ideas and sympathetic to Indian aspirations, and personally popular with Indians. Many good judges in this country, both European and Indian, were strongly of the opinion that he would have made an excellent Viceroy. He is an Indian civil servant. The zeal for economy continues to mark all the debates, whether at Delhi, Lucknow, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. A resolution in the interests of economy brought forward for the debate in the council at Lucknow evoked the first decided spirit of opposition on the part of the government. It was suggested that the salary of Sir Harcourt, who with the introduction of the reforms at the new year became a Governor with an increase of salary and various other honors, should be reduced to what it was when he was a Lieutenant-Governor. The resolution was disallowed in advance. It is the only resolution to have been disallowed in this Province, and it need hardly be said it was not disallowed for private and personal reasons but because serious questions of prestige are involved in a Governor's position in an Asiatic country such as India.

At Delhi the long and sustained attack against the so-called extravagance of the budget has resulted in a total reduction of the estimates by 29 lakhs, or 2,900,000 rupees, equal to about £193,000 at the present rate of exchange. Small figures to you in America, or to the treasuries of the

leading states in western Europe, but the budget, and even the reductions in the budget, are both on a grand scale compared with the figures of a generation ago or even the decade before the war.

Similarly a crore, or a sum of 1,000,000 rupees, under the head of posts and telegraphs has been raised by being transferred from revenue to capital. Another feature which has been common to many of the debates has been the exodus of the government to the hills. This has long been a subject of bitter comment among Indians and among non-official Europeans who have to spend the whole summer, except for what little leave they can get, on the plains in the most sweltering heat. The different governments have contrived stoutly to resist the proposal that they should for the future maintain their headquarters in one center on the plains.

In Touch with Officialdom

The argument applies more to the Provincial Government than it now does to the Imperial Government, which at Delhi is no longer in touch with an alert public opinion like that at Calcutta and Bombay. The government at Delhi is in touch with nothing but officialdom and the population of a fair-sized but not very big city of northern India. At Delhi the government is but little more in touch with opinion than at Simla. The Legislative Council can, too, hold a session at the northern hill station. But the various provincial governments, although fighting a hard fight and maintaining their position for this year on the ground that officials and others had taken their bungalows and could not at such short notice break their leases, gave some ground. The exodus at public expense is to be for shorter periods, and fewer officials are to go. There is no doubt that in the not distant future hill stations will cease to be government headquarters for well nigh two-thirds of the year and will simply be leave centers.

The budget provides for an increase in import duties from 7½ to 11 per cent. This hits Lancashire hard and public opinion in India has watched with cynical interest the howl of protest which has arisen. Lancashire is nominally the home of free trade and Liberal views, where it would be thought one would find the sincerest devotion to the democratic ideas underlying the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. But the increase in Indian duties at once unleashed all the old prejudices. A series of deputations and protests have rained upon the Indian Office, all demanding that the Indian Government repeal the offending duty.

The right of autonomy or self-determination is coolly denied India and the situation is not made better by elaborate arguments designed to prove that the reduction would be entirely and solely in the interests of India. One would have had more sympathy with the Lancashire members had they simply taken up the attitude that the duties would hit the Lancashire export trade seriously. It is true, of course, that they will add to the cost of imported things but the money has to be raised and there is no likelihood whatsoever of the Home Government interfering; in fact they were probably aware of the construction of the budget from time to time. The Lancashire members, too, are likely to get short shrift from the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has recently shelved questions relating to

AUSTRALIA GETS
BOARD OF HEALTHCommonwealth Accepts Offer
of Rockefeller Institute to Set
Up Public LaboratoriesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The Commonwealth Government has agreed to establish a federal health department as a result of a bargain put before it by the representative of the Rockefeller Institute. Dr. Heiser, on behalf of the institute, offered assistance by the institute if the Commonwealth would create a department of public health.

Dr. Heiser informed the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, that he was prepared to recommend, if a federal department was formed, that the international health board of the Rockefeller Institute place at the disposal of the Commonwealth the services of two specialists in industrial hygiene, a specialist in tropical hygiene and public health administration, and a sanitary engineer.

Having considered this offer, the Prime Minister accepted it. He stated later that the federal government, in conjunction with the states and the Rockefeller Institute, would establish public health laboratories in various places in Australia.

PROGRAM OF COTTON DEALERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — A conference of cotton growers, manufacturers, distributors and bankers will be held on May 30 and 31 at Hotel Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the American Cotton Association, following the jubilee of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers on May 26, 27 and 28 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and immediately preceding the departure of the delegates from the United States to the world cotton conference in Liverpool and Manchester, England, June 13 to 22.

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Manufacturer's surplus stock; slight imperfections in few, scarcely noticeable; white and novelty colored stripes; qualities to \$1.50; each, at

49c, 59c to 79c

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All of these tables are slightly damaged, the fact accounting for this exceptionally low price. With porcelain tops, white enameled bases, some with one, others with two cutlery drawers. The majority have tops measuring 40x27 inches. Some, however, are larger, some smaller. \$6.50 each.

Ironing board, 5-foot size, with folding stand, very well built, \$3.

2-qt. all metal ice cream freezers, \$2.70.

Set of six yellow mixing bowls, \$1.15.

Glass butter jars, 30c.

Dust proof moth bags, made of heavy paper, with hangers. Suit size, 37x50 in., \$1.25. Overcoat size, 27x60 in., \$1.50.

Corn brooms, 4-sewed, specially priced, 45c.

Galvanized garbage cans, 4 gallons capacity, with locking cover, \$1.10.

Rattan carpet beaters, in this selling 60c.

Wash boilers, large size, copper bottoms, \$1.88.

12-qt. galvanized pails, priced 28c each.

Oil floor mops, 85c.

Dust mops, with long wooden handles, 40c.

Flax soaps, for cleaning paints, 20c.

Clothes baskets, made of whole willow, \$2.25.

Splint oblong baskets, large size with strong cut-in handles, \$1.75.

Hampers, large willow, with hinged covers, \$3.75.

Paint for household use, all colors, 90c quart.

Floor varnish, dries with hard finish, specially priced \$2.60 gallon.

10x14-inch oak frame mirrors, priced 60c.

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IS CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS LIKELY?

France Sees Need for Great Financial Conference Where Whole Question of Inter-Liabilities Shall Be Considered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France is disposed to be easily pleased with everything in American policy which does not too violently run counter to her interests or favor the machinations of Germany. In recent demarches of the United States in respect of Europe there would appear to be, on cold analysis, little specially acceptable to France. It is hardly necessary to enumerate the statements that, while perfectly proper from the American viewpoint, do not seem to be calculated to satisfy French wishes. Two instances alone will suffice. There is the reply of Mr. Hughes to Dr. Simons in which Germany's guilt was laid down and the need of reparations as far as possible stated, but in which nothing was said about the various proposals which have been made with regard to the raising of international loans or of the substitution of Germany as debtor toward America in place of the Allies. Again the suggested addition to the Knox resolution proclaiming the responsibility of Germany and the resolve of America to intervene if civilization is threatened would appear to be somewhat platonic, bringing no practical solution to the problems which occupy Europe.

French Enthusiasm

It is somewhat curious to observe how, on the slightest provocation, the French newspapers are filled with the most enthusiastic articles, welcoming some supposed definite decision of America. The most conventional phrase, a simple diplomatic platitude, is hailed with joy which to the observer would seem to be exaggerated. The phenomenon has been particularly noticeable of late. Not for a moment, of course, can it be suggested that America has made the slightest rapprochement with Germany or adopted any other than the most friendly attitude toward France. But this fact only renders more curious the enthusiasm with which the smallest indication of American policy is received.

Thus, whatever may be France's ultimate desire about debts, the matter is not now, on these reports, being brought forward. At some subsequent period perhaps the opportunity will be more favorable.

"S. O. S." Messages Stopped

Incidentally, there was a sort of agreement at a certain moment to cease appealing to America. The writer heard, for example, Lord Robert Cecil develop the idea that, all sending of "S. O. S." messages to America should stop. There had been, it was contended, too much appeal made to the States, and the better course would be to remain silent and to show that Europe could do without America. There is, of course, a good deal to be said for this attitude, since certainly the clamorous cries were being overdone and Europe was in danger of representing herself to be entirely dependent on American good will, whereas the truth is that if Europe is dependent on America, America is dependent also on Europe. It was a question of dignity and also of policy.

But undoubtedly France is watching eagerly for any signs that America will continue actively to be on her side, that is to say, not merely in a vague, platonic sense, but in an efficacious manner. Both moral and material support are needed. It is useless to dispute or deny this truth since it is so obvious. It is realized that America is, after all, far from Europe and has her own interests. It is realized that German propaganda has made a good deal of headway in certain parts of the United States. It is realized that various reproaches are made against France, notably the employment of black troops and a general attitude, sometimes described as militarist, sometimes as imperialist, with the contention so often made on this side that there should be, as it were, a sharing of the expenses according to capacity among the associates in the war; and, in the second place, America, even though not pressing her claims, doubtless considers that they will form a diplomatic lever, to be used if and when necessary. Always it is interpreted as com-

pletely satisfactory. There is a certain safety in this that cannot fail to strike the student of affairs. Hardly a word is spoken about the decision not to cancel debts or to engage in financial conversations. Now the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learned from a good source that it was the intention of Mr. Viviani to discuss this subject with the American authorities. Just before he sailed it was announced that France did not seek to enter into such negotiations. It was denied that Mr. Viviani had any intention of engaging in more than moral debates with the President and the government.

The Viviani Program

What appears to have happened is that a few days before Mr. Viviani started on his voyage he saw a Frenchman who had just returned from America. This Frenchman furnished him with an account of the state of feeling, especially in respect of France's debt and the allied debt in general. On this report it was thought better to abandon the serious financial section of the Viviani program.

The fact is that it is considered better not to harp upon this aspect of European relations with America. For the moment discussion about debts is dropped. There is no desire to offend American susceptibility and it is thought that America is somewhat touchy concerning suggestions of cancellation. In the first place America does not agree.

American Propaganda

In respect of England, with whom after all France is linked, whatever reacts upon England necessarily reacts upon France. The most has been made of the Irish difficulties and the oil and cable questions. There has been, in short, an attempt to stir up bad blood between America and the Allies. A plain statement of the facts as they arise is one thing; but a systematic search for derogatory facts and their employment against the Allies is another. Rightly or wrongly, France believes that there has been much propaganda in the United States designed to aid the German cause and to harm the Allies.

It will, therefore, be more readily understood how the most is being made of all favorable signs, as though there had really been question about the loyalty of America. America has, of course, like all other countries since the war, been inclined to shut herself up within the cold, narrow walls of nationalism. But that there should be real and permanent estrangement is unthinkable. Still, as the consequences of a reaction against the Wilson policy were thought to be somewhat perilous to France, it is with perhaps an exaggerated delight that the first steps taken by the new government are being watched, though thinking men are disappointed and even dismayed.

French Debts

With regard to French and other debts toward America, sooner or later, whatever may be the present policy dictated by prudence, they will have to be considered seriously. Whatever the official attitude, unofficial circles are saying distinctly that it is a grave matter that the American Government has decided not to annul interallied debts, for France certainly can never pay. They acknowledge that America will probably deal in the most generous fashion later on in her own time with her debtors, but the fact is that the financial position of European countries—for this purpose France in particular—is such that it is essential that a definite arrangement should be arrived at at a moment not too remote. It is precisely the uncertainty about the future in every respect, the policy of procrastination, the sentiment that inspires politicians, which is the sentiment which inspired Louis XV when he said, "After the deluge"—it is precisely this head-to-mouth method of meeting difficulties that prevents a broad settlement that may save Europe from the complete anarchy which threatens.

When the facts are really faced, as they must be in the end, light-hearted official optimism is distressingly wrong. Even were America to abandon her credits on Europe and England to abandon her credits on France, the situation would still be compromised. But, at least, a decision about the allied debts would give new courage. France owes practically \$3,000,000,000 to America and England over \$4,000,000,000. Altogether the war loans by the United States is \$10,000,000,000

with an annual interest of \$420,000,000, were such interest to be claimed. Whatever may be said to the contrary, there was a strong hope that there would be general remission of debts contracted in a common cause.

Economic Solidarity

It is recognized that nationalism in the financial domain is inevitable and no country is prepared to make the huge sacrifices that the situation seems to call for. But on the other hand economic solidarity is a fact and not a theory. A European catastrophe eventually means an American catastrophe.

It is in these circumstances that in spite of the last-minute change of plan of Mr. Viviani because of reports received concerning American sentiment, there is a persistent demand in many quarters for a great financial conference where the whole question of inter-liabilities and their effect, and the best method of treating them, shall be considered. The present moment is psychologically suitable, because all the world has been passing through an economic crisis which shows clearly the impossibility of financial nationalism.

It is, says one expert, evidently impossible that rich countries should accord large credits to poor countries while demanding the reimbursement of sums which are manifestly in proportion with the means of the country. Looked at quite simply as a question in itself, the cancellation of debts all round hardly seems practical politics, but if it is examined from the viewpoint of the economic unity of the world, if the causes and consequences and conditions of international credits are analyzed in connection with this subject, then there is a chance that something substantial will be done.

But in any case France is anxious not to give the impression that she is herself alarmed.

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC AND RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Tendency to defer to the modern traffic demands of the automobile, at the expense of quaintness and charm, is a factor which engineers and town planners with a broader viewpoint have been forced to strongly oppose in the work of rebuilding French towns and cities, according to Gorton James, secretary of the American Committee of La Renaissance des Cités. He points out that this tendency has been particularly found among local engineers who, often, would "destroy some of the most charming features of their beautiful, crooked streets in an attempt to provide broad, straight thoroughfares for their automobile traffic." "The architects of La Renaissance des Cités," Mr. James says, "have been trying to preserve the native charm of these towns as against the violent methods of some of these local engineers. The policy has been adopted usually, where it has been necessary to broaden the streets, to preserve, if possible, one side of the street, however irregular it may be, and to broaden the street by cutting back on the other side on a line which conforms to the irregularities of the side which has been preserved."

MARINE ENGINEERS DECLARE A STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Failing to reach an agreement with the shipowners, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association have ordered a strike to begin on May 1 and to affect all private shipping and some of the United States Shipping Board vessels on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific coast.

The firemen, seamen and stewards were still negotiating with the owners, and were expected to call a strike if they received as little satisfaction as the engineers did.

The owners claim that the engineers flatly refused to consider any reduction of wages, and would discuss only working conditions. Since this was unsatisfactory to the owners, who insisted on discussing both subjects, the conference between the men and the committee representing the board, as well as the owners, broke up.

FASCISTI PLAN TO REPEL EXTREMISTS

Owing to Italian Mobs Rioting and Getting Out of Hand Nationalist Bourgeoisie Combine to Restore Law and Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—It is not to a possible feeling of discontent caused by the passing of the bill authorizing the increase in the sale price of bread that one is to look for an explanation of the serious disturbances which recently occurred here and there, especially in Tuscany. The approval of the bill did not excite the slightest resentment among the populace. One must rather see in these disturbances only the most serious episode of the war which the restless elements of revolutionary socialism and rowdiness in Italy are waging against the Fascisti. The Fascisti are those who adhere to the "former combatants' leagues" and other associations of nationalist bourgeoisie. In the latter part of 1920 the insolence of the revolutionary elements had become intolerable. This brought the Fascisti into being. They want the empire of law and order restored, and act as a spur on the government.

On February 27 a bomb was thrown at a procession organized by the Fascisti in Florence. There were 20 persons wounded and a carabinieri killed. In retaliation, the Fascisti killed at once one of the most notorious Communists of the city. This was the beginning of a kind of civil war on a small scale, which spread in the suburbs and lasted a few days. The troops had to resort to the use of machine guns, armored cars, and even of a few pieces of small artillery.

Rowdiness Prevails

In these troubles a character of rowdiness and the lack of an organic revolutionary plan was evident from the very outset. It has been rumored that, recently, much money had been freely circulated by Russian agents. According to all appearances, these rumors do not seem groundless. Count Karolyi, the ill-famed Hungarian aristocrat, who has been residing in Florence during the past few months, has been expelled from Italy charged with a good share of responsibility in the matter. And this seems very plausible too. But it has been ascertained that, in the Florence outbreak, as well as in the one which occurred at Empoli a few days later, the most important rôle was played by the mob that belongs to no political party, and for whom any opportunity is good for giving vent to the basest instincts of violence and theft.

Those who are acquainted with the lowest Tuscan populace are also well acquainted with its insolent humor and cynicism, two negative qualities making it unfit to receive and uphold any ideal—even Lenin's revolutionary one. Selfish and narrow-minded, the Tuscan mobs are open only to the appeal of their immediate personal advantage, and the ancient partisan ideas still slumbering in them are the only other impulse to which they can respond. The killing of the Communist leader must have appeared to them as a good occasion for looting their blind hatred against the well-to-do class.

Communists to Blame

As for the real Communists, a great amount of responsibility also rests on them. After their secession from the Moderate Socialist Party, they have

grown more and more aware of the necessity of giving a practical demonstration of the feasibility of that revolution which they had been preaching for so long without ever undertaking it. For this purpose they entered into even closer relations with the mobs, played on their feelings, and excited their passions—always a very dangerous game.

In the days when Florence was in a turmoil the congress of the Federation of Labor was being held in Leghorn, Tuscany. This federation is the center of the syndical movement in Italy. The congress had met to decide whether the program of the Moderates or that of the Communists should be adopted by the federation itself. It is not amiss to think that, with their coup d'état in Tuscany, the Communists may have hoped to extort a decision favorable to their views. The vote, however, has been a repudiation of the one of the Socialist congress of last January. And the Communists have sustained another and more serious defeat.

Civilians Disarmed

While a state of calm was being restored in Tuscany reports were arriving of another conflict between the Fascisti and Socialists in Casalmonteferrato, near Turin, with four more persons killed. Neither can it be hoped that these will be the last ones. Severe measures have recently been adopted for the complete disarmament of all civilians, and this is proof that the government intends to take the maintenance of order into its own hands, doing away with all initiatives on the part of the Fascisti.

As stated above, the Fascisti are the outcome of the vigorous sections of the nation, which are bent on a work of reconstruction. It cannot be denied, however, that, more or less consciously, they are also serving the interests of the big industries and of plutocracy, who, frightened by the proposed scheme of law for the establishment of factory control by the workers, are trying to impress a reactionary character to the nation's policy, before the said scheme is definitely converted into a law.

New Elections Soon

Mr. Giolitti's position does not seem to be shaken. There is no doubt, however, that, were such disturbances allowed to continue, the government might be charged with being too weak, and its conduct might begin to appear suspiciously equivocal. Restless parliamentarians have been remarkably active lately, but at the critical moment all have voted in his favor, showing that they still consider him to be the man best suited to the situation. What is also remarkable, from the parliamentary point of view, is that the Communist members of Parliament have not made any profession of solidarity with the rioters of Florence.

A thing which seems most certain is the dissolving of the Lower House, and the new political elections to take place soon afterward, probably at the end of May. And it is not expected that the Socialists will so easily recapture the 156 seats which they seized in November, 1919, when revolution seemed to be an easy and promising experiment, and they could play on the people's resentment against the war and take advantage of the delusions suffered by Italy at the Paris Conference.

OIL DECISION STANDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court has refused to review decisions of the California Appellate Courts awarding lands in Kern County to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and setting aside the counter claims of the McKittick Oil Company.

DIVIDING COUNCIL OF IRISH AGRICULTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A meeting of the Council of Agriculture held recently in Dublin was presided over by H. T. Barrie, vice-president of the Irish Department of Agriculture, who remarked that it would in all probability be the final meeting of the council as hitherto constituted, for like most of the Irish services it was decreed that the department would henceforth be cut in two for all administrative purposes.

Mr. Barrie, who is an Ulster Unionist, pleaded for the maintenance of the existing links between the North and South. The department staff, he said, was now engaged in trying to segregate the work as between the North and South with the minimum of disturbance to the existing arrangements. He mentioned that all the county committees with the exception of two had continued to cooperate harmoniously with the department in all their schemes. Mr. Barrie referred to the many difficulties and discouragements farmers had met with during the past season. The yield and quality of crops had been below the average, and there was a fall in the price of all farm produce with the exception of cattle. The consequence of the war were only now being felt in the agricultural world.

Mr. Barrie recommended the sowing of flax this year in spite of some representations from certain quarters advising farmers to refrain from doing so. An industry giving employment to a million workers in Ulster should not be allowed to lapse because the farmers were afraid of loss. Referring to technical instruction, Mr. Barrie said that the number of students had increased and that nearly 54,000 had attended in 1920 but that financial aid was greatly needed in this department.

T. P. Gill, the secretary of the department, said that although it was now the darkest hour he confidently believed that the Council of Agriculture for Ireland would in some form or other continue its existence, and it might yet have "a beneficent and helpful rôle to play in the wider sphere, and our fields of work may prove a common ground on which men may work for the reconstruction of our

distracted country." Mr. Gill said that although that was supposed to be their last meeting he would venture to predict they would be working together again in a year hence.

Apologizing for his absence from the meeting, Dr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, pointed out in a letter that partition would be as fatal for Ulster as for the rest of Ireland, if not more so, and he appealed to Belfast to save Ireland. Ulster, the most historic of the provinces, held the key to the situation, but even there industry was collapsing, and the linen trade was declining. In these stern facts the wise men of the North would not close their eyes.

The children recognize the wrapper. They know the deliciousness inside. And instinctively they take to Holsum Bread. It is properly baked at just the right temperature for just the right length of time. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

APPAREL OF QUALITY for Men and Boys A rare degree of interested Store Service. Exclusive, but not expensive. **Werner & Werner** - On Locust Street at South SAINT LOUIS

Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women Exclusive Women's Shop Men's & Women's Shop 515 N. Sixth Street 612 Olive Street ST. LOUIS



Fabric Hats are so Clever

FOR either Spring or Autumn, fabric hats are a bridge between seasons. A charming color point—and if well chosen, equally gratifying with all one's clothes. Many well-appareled women prefer them to straw.

STIX, BAER & FULLER

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Baby Creepers for Summer Wear

At \$1.50—Cunning Baby Creepers of chambray in solid pink or blue with white collar, belt and pockets. At \$1.95—Dainty Baby Creepers of white dimity or poplin, with pink or blue collar and belt.

Everything for the baby's layette is here for your choosing as well as apparel for his older brother and sister.

Baby Shop—Third Floor

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Jaccard's Wedding Rings

Hand-carved Solid Gold Rings (14 karat) are priced from \$6.50 to \$15.00. Hand-carved Solid Gold Rings (18 karat) range upward from \$10.00 to \$20.00. Plain Gold Band Wedding Rings (18 karat) range in price from \$6.00 to \$15.50. Alliance Wedding Rings of 18 karat Solid Gold are \$11.98. All Platinum Hand-carved Rings are priced from \$26.00 to \$72.00.

Jaccard's Exclusive Jewellers 515 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo.

HOLEPROOF HOSE

30 to 40%

LOWER PRICES

Same high quality—the name is a guarantee of longer wear

For Women

Wore (2 pairs in a box) New
\$2.60 Fine Cotton.....\$1.65
\$3.10 Fine Lisle.....\$2.25
\$6.45 Silk (hem top).....\$3.75
\$7.00 Silk (rib top).....\$4.75

Wore (2 pairs in a box) New
\$5.10 Fine Cotton.....\$3.30
\$6.00 Fine Lisle.....\$4.50

Men's and Children's Also Reduced

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TALBOT CO

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WATERTOWN

Smart and comfortable A Low Spring and Summer

LION Collar

UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO. ALSO MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS, TROY, N. Y.

Princess Pat for Everyday Wear

Women who like high-heeled shoes and fancy style shoes wear the lower-heeled Princess Pat for street and house wear. It has a heel of pleasing elevation with a rounder toe. Housekeepers and business women find that it gives their feet unlimited comfort—that the prettily-rounded lines of this light-weight shoe make the feet look graceful and well shod.

The Princess Pat comes in a variety of leathers. The wearing qualities are famous. It is made in extremely light weight with thin but strong soles.

Black Kid \$9.00 Brown Calf \$9.00
Black Calf \$9.00 Brown Kid \$10.00
White Canvas \$7.00 White Nubuck \$9.00



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOOD OUTLOOK AT MONTANA STATE

Prospects of Last Year's Northwestern Conference Baseball Champions Winning Again This Year Exceedingly Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana.—Montana State University's baseball team, Northwestern Conference champions last year, will play nine conference games and eight contests with other collegiate clubs for the season opening April 30, according to the schedule announced by Dr. W. E. Schreiber, physical director. Last year the Montana nine won 8 of 10 conference games and 14 of 16 contests in which it engaged during the season, taking the Montana State as well as the Northwestern baseball title for the year.

Competition in the Northwestern conference baseball race will be closer and harder than ever this spring, with the University of Washington entering for the first time since 1915, the Pacific Coast conference having abandoned its original baseball schedule. The University of Oregon, which last year ranked second to Montana in the conference race, will also be a contender, with the University of Idaho and State College of Washington offering strenuous competition.

With only one veteran lost from the 1920 team, the prospects for this year's nine at Montana State University, which is coached by Dr. Schreiber, a former University of Wisconsin athletic star, and a prominent catcher for years, are considered of the very best. Since he came to Montana, Dr. Schreiber's teams have been unusually successful, only one game being lost in 1919 and two last spring.

Capt. Herbert Vitt, star pitcher and batter, is the only member of the 1920 aggregation missing this spring. For four years Vitt, who graduated last spring, starred for the university nine. He was considered the most timely hitter. After graduating from Montana, he played with the Billings, Montana, semi-professional champions of the State, and made an excellent record, working in the outfield when not pitching.

Charles Spiller '21, first string catcher for the past three seasons, will be the main reliance for the Montana nine behind the bat again this year. Spiller is a very brilliant receiver, who works in perfect accord with his pitchers and is a strong hitter. His throwing has been of a nature to discourage attempts on the part of opposing base runners to steal.

James Murphy '23, will be relief catcher and will perform in the outfield when not behind the bat, because of his hard hitting. He bettered the .400 mark at last season.

Capt. L. L. Higbee '21, will be the mainstay of the pitching corps. Higbee has two years' experience on the pitching staff and is considered one of the best amateur box performers in Montana. He plays shortstop when not working in the pitcher's box, being a hard and timely hitter and a very speedy fielder.

Percy Spencer '23, did not lose a single game last year, winning five consecutive victories. He was the leading batter of this Montana team, hitting for .436, and plays first base when not pitching, being a reliable performer at the position. Vernie Ulrigh '23, a star amateur pitcher of Missoula, will be the third man of the pitching corps. He has been offered contracts by the Pittsburgh National League Club and the Des Moines Western League Club, but prefers to remain in Montana under the tutelage of Dr. Schreiber for another year, at least.

William Larkin '21, will take care of second base, which position he has played successfully for the past two years. He is a timely hitter and fields his place in excellent manner. Raymond Kibbie '23, will be back at third base. He is an ideal lead-off man and a skillful fielder, though not a hard hitter. G. A. Shepard '22, will play an infield position when Higbee or Spencer pitch, and will probably be stationed in right field at other times. Shepard has played the latter position for two seasons with the Montana nine.

Fred Davila '22, in left field, is the fastest outfielder on the team and one of the surest catchers of a high fly or line drive in the state intercollegiate circles. He is a timely hitter and made .359 last season. L. R. Kershner '23, will alternate in center and right field with Murphy and Shepard. William Walterskirchen '21, a heavy hitter, but an erratic performer in the field, will also be with the squad. J. Weidman '23, will also be on the list of substitutes.

MOTOR-BOAT REGATTA ON DETROIT RIVER

DETROIT, Michigan.—Seven trophy races, in addition to the Harmsworth trophy, are to be decided in the regatta to be held on Detroit River here beginning August 27, under the program adopted by the gold cup and Harmsworth regatta committees.

The events are the gold-cup race for speed boats, the Wood-Fisher race for displacement craft, the Sallan trophy, the Detroit News handicap, the Strips motor-cruiser race, the chance race, and the three-mile catboat race.

The gold cup, Wood-Fisher, and Sallan events are to be run in three

heats on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday over the five-mile course, while the other races will be held on a 2½-mile course.

Final plans for the Harmsworth trophy are to be made early in May.

TEN COLLEGES WILL COMPETE

Third Annual Championship Meet of Intercollegiate Flying Association Takes Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Four events are scheduled for the third annual championship meet of the intercollegiate flying association which will take place at the aviation field, Mineola, Long Island, May 13. It is expected that 10 colleges will be represented by contestants.

The first event will be a 12-mile race in two laps of six miles each. Two heats will be held in this race, and in the final the winners of each heat will contest for honors in a six-mile one-lap race.

Second on the program will be an exhibition of "stunts" consisting of slides and glides, loops and dives, and other maneuvers and tactics used by fliers in actual warfare. Following this exhibition will come a test of landing to a mark, the performance to be judged by the accuracy of the airman in reaching the designated point. The last event will be an alert contest, involving speed trials in starting the planes and getting them off the ground. This race will start with the pilots in their tents, and they will be compelled to don their flying garb, run to their planes, start them, make a short flight and return to their station.

A cup donated by the Aero Club of America will be awarded to the college winning the meet. This trophy is held at present by Yale University, which compiled the most points in last year's meet. The intercollegiate flying association will also present medals to the winners in the various events.

The United States Government, which cooperated with the collegiate association last season, has again volunteered its assistance, and will supply nearly all the planes required for the contests. In return for this, however, the War Department will require all contestants to hold reserve pilots' commissions, since the meet is considered a reserve training event. The fliers will be allowed to practice as often as desired at Mineola before the meet.

THREE GAMES IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	9	3	.750
Chicago	8	3	.667
New York	6	4	.600
Brooklyn	7	5	.583
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Boston	5	7	.417
Cincinnati	5	8	.385
St. Louis	1	7	.125

RESULTS TODAY

Boston 10, Philadelphia 5.

Brooklyn 5, New York 1.

Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3.

Pittsburgh at St. Louis (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia

New York at Brooklyn

Pittsburgh at St. Louis

Chicago at Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Braves took yesterday's game from Philadelphia by 10 to 6 in the National Baseball League. McQuillan pitched the entire nine innings for Boston. He allowed Philadelphia four runs in the fifth inning. Adolfo Luque, of Cincinnati, again pitched them to a victory, defeating the Chicago Cubs by 5 to 3. Brooklyn won her second game of the series from New York by 3 to 1. The champions made 11 hits to the Giants' eight. Fred Toney pitched the entire game for New York, and S. Smith pitched nine innings for Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN TAKES SECOND GAME

BROOKLYN, New York.—Brooklyn took the second game of the series from the New York Giants yesterday, 3 to 1. The champions found Fred Toney, who pitched the entire game for New York, for 11 hits. S. Smith pitched for Brooklyn. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Brooklyn.....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 X—3 11 0

New York.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 8 2

Batteries—Smith and Miller; Toney and Snyder. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

CHICAGO LOSES BY 5 TO 3

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Adolfo Luque again pitched the Cincinnati Reds to victory, defeating Chicago, 5 to 3. Cincinnati bunched their hits in the seventh and scored 4 runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 0 4 X—5 7 1

Chicago.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2

Batteries—Luque and Wingo; Freeman, Bailey, O'Farrell. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

BOSTON BRVES WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Boston Braves took yesterday's free-bitting game from Philadelphia 10 to 6. McQuillan went the nine innings in the box for Boston, weakening in the fifth, when Philadelphia scored 4 runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston.....0 0 3 0 2 2 0 6—10 14 2

Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 4 1 0 1—6 15 6

Batteries—McQuillan and O'Neill; Hubbell, Weimer, Betts, Smith and Bruggy. Umpires—Emslie and Brennan.

FEW STARS OUT FOR YALE TEAM

Elis Are Strong in the Distance Runs and Some of the Field Events but They Lack Good Performers in the Sprints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The Yale University track team faces a season with its hopes pinned mainly to the distance runs and some of the field events. There is good average material for the other events but no outstanding stars. In the long and middle-distance runs, however, Yale should do exceptionally well. The relay team, composed of Thomas Campbell '23, E. W. Siemens '21, F. W. Hillis '22 and T. J. O'Brien '21, went through the series of winter indoor meets without a single defeat. At the New York Athletic Club games this aggregation came within 11-5s. of breaking the world's record for two miles. In the medley-relay race at the Guaranty Trust games, on February 9, this team defeated both Harvard University and Columbia University over a distance of 1½ miles in 7m. 51.4-5s.

The relay team was likewise successful at the Boston Athletic Association games on February 5. Campbell's running has been a feature of all the indoor meets in which he has competed and he should give a good account of himself in the dual meets and at the intercollegiate.

Another fast distance runner is Siemens, captain of the cross-country team last fall. T. C. Cox '21 will be used in the 440 and 880-yard events. O'Brien was a point winner in the dual games last year. Capt. H. S. Reed '20 will run the 880 yards and the mile run.

R. W. Landar '21, the Olympic champion, is the mainstay in the running high jump. Although he is only 5ft. 10in. in height, he consistently clears above 6ft. He is the holder of an indoor record of 6ft. 3in.

T. P. Gardner '22 can be relied upon to do 12ft. in the pole vault—an ability which should make him a certain point winner against Harvard and Princeton, as well as giving him a probable place in the intercollegiate.

In the shotput and hammer throw the more important candidates are J. C. Acosta '21, the football player; R. E. Jordan '23 and P. H. Crutcher '23. None of these men, however, are better than average. Jordan is improving rapidly.

For the sprints and dashes the leaders are P. B. Cowles '21, S. H. Feldman '23, W. B. Schleiter '21, John Bryant '21, and J. W. Sweetser '23. Cowles ran second in the 100-yard handicap at the Johns Hopkins games on February 26. Here again, however, there are no special stars, although Coach J. C. Mack can usually be depended upon to develop unexpected speed.

There are three experienced hurdlers in T. P. Heffelfinger '22, E. F. O'Brien '21, and R. F. Shelden '22. Princeton, as well as the 100-yard handicap at the Johns Hopkins games on February 26. Here again, however, there are no special stars, although Coach J. C. Mack can usually be depended upon to develop unexpected speed.

WASHINGTON IS WINNER

NEW YORK, New York.—A home run by S. Rice, Washington center-fielder, beat New York in yesterday's game, 5 to 4. Washington scored four runs in the sixth inning. J. I. Judge doubled, scoring O'Rourke, who got a base on balls; J. C. Milan singled, scoring Judge, and Rice followed with a home run into the right field stands, scoring Milan ahead of him. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington.....0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0—5 14 3

New York.....1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 1

Batteries—Schacht, Acosta and Garity; Quinn, Collins, Horst and Schang. Umpires—Morarty and Connolly.

CLEVELAND TAKES CLOSE GAME

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland world champions took another game from Detroit yesterday, 9 to 8. Cleveland used six pitchers before they were able to withstand the threatening Tigers. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cleveland.....1 0 3 1 0 1 2 2—9 15 4

Detroit.....0 5 1 0 1 0 0 1—8 17 0

Batteries—Odenwald, Morton, Bagby, Caldwell, Clark, Petty and O'Neill. Nuy-maker; Cole, Ehman, Oldham and Bassler. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

NORFOLK REQUEST REFUSED

GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts.—Norfolk, Virginia, will be unable to enter a new fishing schooner as a contender next fall for the racing championship of the North Atlantic fleets. The request by Norfolk interests that the clause in the race regulations which limits the time of entries be waived to permit the construction of a vessel at that port was considered by the American Race Committee yesterday, and refused. In its reply to the request the committee proposed that the schooner be built this season, sent out in the winter fisheries, and thus qualify for the competition of next year.

J. F. BROWN IS REELECTED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—John Fiske Brown '23 of Plymouth, Massachusetts, has been reelected captain of the Harvard University wrestling team for the coming year. Brown, who is a heavyweight wrestler, also played on the championship football team of last fall, and is now throwing the 16-pound hammer for the track team.

FENWAY PARK TODAY AT 3:15

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1490

strong '21, Gardiner, Oregon, is another man of this year's varsity squad who will not return. Armstrong, had previously held the Conference championship in the 155-pound class.

E. H. Fish '23, Brandon, Oregon, who won the Conference title in the 145-pound class, will be out for the team again next season. This is Fish's first year on the varsity and his showing was considered remarkable. With the present aggregation and a large number of new men from which to select the team, Coach Rathbun can be expected to develop another championship aggregation.

CLEVELAND STILL HOLDS LEADERSHIP

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	9	3	.750
Washington	8	3	.727
New York	5	5	.500
Chicago	5	6	.455
Boston	4	5	.444
Chicago	3	5	.375
Detroit	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	3	7	.300

RESULTS TUESDAY

Washington 5, New York 4

Cleveland 9, Detroit 8

Philadelphia 2, Boston 1

St. Louis 3, Chicago 1

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston

Washington at New York

St. Louis at Chicago

Detroit at Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Sam Rice, Washington center-fielder, made a home run yesterday, which defeated New York by 5 to 4. The Cleveland World Champions, using six pitchers in an effort to withstand the Detroit Tigers, won a close game by 9 to 8. Cleveland was out-hit by Detroit, who made 17 hits and no errors. Philadelphia, coming from behind in the ninth inning, captured a close game by 2 to 1 from the Boston Red Sox. Boston scored her only run in the first inning. The Chicago White Sox were defeated by St. Louis in their opening game by 3 to 1.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX LOSE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago lost the opening game with St. Louis, 3 to 1. Shocker and Kerr opposed each other in the box. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 2

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 6

Batteries—Shocker and Severed; Kerr and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

PHILADELPHIA BEATS BOSTON

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Philadelphia came from behind in the ninth inning and won today's game, 2 to 1. The Boston Red Sox's lone run came in the first inning. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 6 1

Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 2

Batteries—Moore and Perkins; Fehneck and Ruell. Umpires—Nallin, Wilson and Dineen.

WASHINGTON IS WINNER

NEW YORK, New York.—A home run by S. Rice, Washington center-fielder, beat New York in yesterday's game, 5 to 4. Washington scored four runs in the sixth inning. J. I. Judge doubled, scoring O'Rourke, who got a base on balls; J. C. Milan singled, scoring Judge, and Rice followed with a home run into the right field stands, scoring Milan ahead of him. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington.....0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0—5 14 3

New York.....1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 1

Batteries—Schacht, Acosta and Garity; Quinn, Collins, Horst and Schang. Umpires—Morarty and Connolly.

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Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1490

SERVETTE LEAD FINAL STANDING

Capture the Association Football Championship of French Switzerland for Eleventh Time

SWISS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

FRENCH SWITZERLAND

	W	D	L	Pts
Servette	9	3	2	21
Cantonal	8	2	4	18
Ch-de-Fonds	6	2	4	14
St. Gallen	6	2	4	14
Fribourg	3	5	5	11
Geneve	3	5	5	11
Lausanne	2	4	11	8
Montreux	2	1	11	5

CENTRAL SWITZERLAND

	W	D	L	Pts
Young-Boys	8	4	2	20
Blenné	7	5	1	19
Old-Boys	6	5	3	17
Nordost	6	4	4	16
Berne	5	3	6	13
Aarau	3	6	5	12
Lucerne	2	6	6	8
Bale	1	2	10	4

EASTERN SWITZERLAND

	W	D	L	Pts
Grasshoppers	10	2	1	22
Winterthur	8	2	4	18
Zurich	6	2	5	14
Blue-Stars	6	2	5	14
Saint-Gall	5	2	6	12
Neumünster	2	6	4	10
Young-Fellows	2	6	4	10
Brühl	1	1	11	3

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The match between the Servette Club of Geneva and Cantonal de Neuchatel, which took place on the ground of the latter on April 3, gave the Servette men, who won by 3 goals to 1, the Association football championship of French-Switzerland. The outcome of the struggle in this section had remained uncertain right to the end, the Servette representatives, who disappointed their supporters in the first round, finishing up with five successive victories which brought them to the head of the final standing. This is the eleventh time that Servette has been the champion team in this section since 1904. Play throughout the Servette-Cantonal match was very keen. Servette, who had put a strong team into the field, soon got the upper hand, but many shots went astray, only 1 goal being scored before half-time.

Servette continued to press after the change over, and soon scored a second goal, the third coming 10 minutes before time. In the last five minutes Cantonal succeeded in finding the net for the first and only time. The only other game in this section was between Chaux-de-Fonds and Fribourg, in which the former gained a victory by 3 to 0. Two minutes after the start the Chaux-de-Fonds team obtained its first goal owing to a mistake on the part of a visiting defender, who sent the ball into his own net. The mountaineers were clearly masters in the second half and scored twice.

In central Switzerland the issue of the championship still hung in the balance. Young-Boys, defeating Blenné on April 3, took the place of their opponents at the head of the standing. This was the last match of the season for the Bern team, and Blenné could regain their position should they win the match still outstanding with Old-Boys of Basel. The first half of the match at Blenné went in favor of the home team, who led at half time by 2 to 1, and it was not till

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, April 25, 1921.

AMIRATION of Charles Dickens increases. His popularity spreads. Is there any English author in America so beloved? I doubt it. These reflections arise from an evening I spent recently at the monthly meeting of the New York Dickens Fellowship. Owing to an engagement, I was late, say an hour and a quarter, deplorably late. But it was well, because when I entered the gallery of the National Arts Club the proceedings were well in progress, and I had a sudden vision of the largeness, and enthusiasm of this Dickens audience. Think of it! Merely a monthly Dickens meeting in New York, in the year 1920, yet the packed people could not have been more excited and demonstrative if the occasion had been a political caucus.

THE intellectual entertainment was excellent. Dr. Allen, in the chair, was fatherly, humorous, pathetic, in fact quite Dickensian. Dr. Duffell gave a remarkable analysis of "Bleak House," and read meanings into the book which would have astonished and delighted Dickens as much as Ruskin's interpretation of Turner's pictures astonished Turner. A poet from California read a sonnet he had composed in honor of Dickens, which the chairman ordered should be entered on the roll of the proceedings. The delegates who will attend the summer meeting of the London Dickens Fellowship were introduced. An Englishman, who seemed familiar with Westminster Abbey, described how, as a small boy, he had realized what true fame was when, after observing that most of the monuments in the Abbey require a yard of lettering to explain the virtues and renown of the heroes described, he noted that the creator of "David Copperfield" and "Bleak House" was advertised by one line only, his name, Charles Dickens. Finally Professor Trounburied at the audience a paper on "The Villains of Dickens," in which he proved amusingly, and with great rapidity (he was limited to 15 minutes), that the villains of today are much worse than the villains in the works of Charles Dickens. Highly pleased with the evening, I went home and inflicted upon Belinda the 30 questions in Calverley's famous Pickwick Examination Paper. A half of one per cent about represents the efficiency of her replies (it was midnight); but I suspect that even Dr. Allen, or Dr. Duffell—well, let it pass.

I BELIEVE that I could pass an examination on Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World," which I have just seen again, after some years, at the Bramhall Playhouse. If there be a finer modern play I do not know it. Closely-knit, poetical, humorous, boisterous, there is not a false or a redundant line from the first word to the last cry of Peckeen Mike. "I have lost my Playboy of the Western World." There was no disturbance. I suppose by this time the Irish have learned to listen glumly to this play—the most trenchant criticism of the Irish temperament, by an Irishman, that has ever been written. It is as relentless as Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones," but O'Neill's theme is the failure of the Negro in a time of stress.

IT has come, as I could not procure "And Even Now," by Max Beerbohm, in New York. I ordered it from London. Reader, if you are eager for humor, observation, subtlety, at their highest, with perfect literary breeding, and a style 'hat has been fashioned by the author into a vehicle that is the exact mold of his thought, read "No. 2 The Pines." A great deal has been written about Swinburne, but I doubt if anything better has ever been said than by Henry Adams in a page or two of his "Education," and by Max Beerbohm in "No. 2 The Pines," contained in "And Even Now."

READERS of Rupert Brooke know all about the old Vicarage, Grantchester, near Cambridge, his home. There a cross has been unveiled and on it are the names of the 17 Grantchester boys, Rupert Brooke taking his place, alphabetically, with the other village lads. To the inscription is added a line from his poem—"The Old Vicarage, Grantchester," the line "Men with Splendid Hearts." The passage runs: "The one land, I know, Where men with splendid hearts may go; And Cambridge, of old England, The Shire for men who understand; And of that district I prefer The lovely hamlet Grantchester."

WE were talking at luncheon about anonymous books that have had a vogue, such as the novels written by Henry Adams and John Hay. "Did you ever read 'Philip Drus: Administrator'?" asked the Publisher. "No," I said, "by whom is it?" (I am careful of my grammar when talking to a publisher.) He leaned towards me and whispered the name of a prominent American statesman. "How interesting," I cried. "I should like to read 'Philip Drus: Administrator.' 'I'll send you a copy,' said the Publisher. In good time "Philip Drus: Administrator" arrived. The political and constructional parts are well done, but, oh, the fictional parts. I don't think that I have ever read such entitled dialogue and such sorry characterization. It is difficult to write well; it is difficult even to write passably. That is why so many writers run in first speed, never attempting second or third. Neutral is the safest.

NOT often do I find just the book that I want. Holding the opinion that in architecture America has gone ahead of all the other nations in architecture of the day, I was eager to find a volume illustrating the best example of 1920 architecture. At the exhibition of the Architectural League now being held in the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum, I found it. The title is "The Year Book of the Architectural League of New York." I am

trying to get Belinda to do without a new Blue Flame Stove, for our cottage in Kent, England, in order that I may acquire the volumes of the past 10 years.

ANOTHER book that gives me great pleasure is Arnold Bennett's "Things That Have Interested Me," merely fragments from his Diary or Commonplace Book, but so sane, and hard-headed, and cock-sure, and lively. Arnold Bennett is not a great writer, but he has a way of putting things that compels interest. He sings the changes on a favorite title with all his usual confidence. He published—

In 1906. "Things That Interested Me."

In 1907. "Things Which Have Interested Me."

In 1921. "Things That Have Interested Me."

PROBABLY the most popular features in American papers, after the editorial articles, are the Comics (alas!), the Serio-Comic Columns, and the witty lines supplied to fill up when a column is short. Often these single lines almost make me laugh aloud.

TO Straight Statements I have added—

"It is not a good time to strike when the lion is hot." (From The Sun, April 16, 1921).

ALSO—

"With the small minority of Americans calling themselves the *intelligentsia* the notion seems to prevail that no novelist is great unless his name has to be sneezed." (By Don Marquis, in The Sun-Dial).

A MONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Mystic Isles of the South Seas." By Frederick O'Brien.

Because this adventurous author writes beautifully, makes pictures, remembers, and tells us of a region that, in spite of the white man, is still romantic and legendary.

"The Connecticut Wits and Other Essays." By Henry A. Beers.

Because I lived for two summers in Connecticut, and found the men wise, truthful, but not always witty.

"His Fatal Beauty; or, The Moore of Chelsea." By E. V. Lucas.

Because I find this booklet included in the Bibliography of George Moore published in The London Mercury. It is privately printed by Clement K. Shorter, and maybe, probably, there is a laugh in every paragraph. Q. R.

A NOVEL THESIS

The Birds of Aristophanes. Considered in Relation to Athenian Politics. By Edward George Harman. London: Edward Arnold. \$3.

We commonly interpret the "Birds" as brilliant fantasy touched, but no more than touched, with allegorical allusion to Athenian dreams of empire in the western Mediterranean. It has been compared to the "Tempest" and efforts to discover deeper political significance in the ancient comedy of Aristophanes have been declared equally as foolish as similar efforts would be to discover in Shakespeare's comedy an allegorical representation of Queen Elizabeth and the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Mr. Harman, however, refuses to believe that Aristophanes would have been satisfied with mere fantasy. He thinks he has found the long-missing clue to "Aeschylus' Prometheus," and this clue is the literary analogy established by Aeschylus between the radical democracy of Athens and Zeus, the younger god, who had dethroned Kronos, ruler in the golden age. Following this clue he traces in the "birds" an allegory which would have been fraught with great danger for the dramatist if it had been clearly understood by the state authorities. For this reason, Mr. Harman argues, Aristophanes gave it sufficient fantastic indefiniteness to defy the sycophants, and as it has turned out, Greek scholars ever since. Mr. Harman considers this to be the intended allegory: Athenian Moderates (Trygaeus) will soon join with the Conservatives (the birds), who were the rulers of old (under the constitution of Solon), to overthrow the radical democracy (Zeus and the younger gods). The stratagem to be executed consists in the seizure of Sicily (Cloudcuckootown) by the armament under Alcibiades, the building here of a strong refuge for all the bond, and the ultimate blockade of Athens, cutting off the tribute from her empire. Upon this should follow the restoration of an aristocratic constitution (sovereignty).

Mr. Harman supports this novel interpretation by a picture of Athenian political conditions far less laudatory, but possibly truer, than usual. It instantly reminds us of the last days of the Roman Republic and a Julius Caesar more successful than his prototype Alcibiades. Is there any significance for us in the fact that Grote's partiality toward the Athenian democracy is replaced by an emphasis on the worst features of democracy? Yet this book was written in England even before the war.

A SENTIMENTALIST

Camp-Fires and Guide Posts. By Henry Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Henry Van Dyke is, as every one knows, a pleasant sentimentalist who writes in harmony with the gentler tendencies of American literature throughout the past. He follows the Puritan tradition with a grace that ever seems tinged with sadness, even in his sentence forms. Whether he is writing on the old subject of fire-light, on Japan, on tendencies in democracy, or on William Dean Howells, he invariably has some musing lesson to impart. That, of course, is why his work seems tame to such a modern critic as H. L. Mencken. His present volume is indeed in no way startling, though it will make agreeable reading for many who like quiet vacations.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Modern Democracies. By James Bryce (Viscount Bryce). In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$10.50.

In these days, when hasty book-making is to be met with on all hands, especially in the realm of international politics, when the "made" book, composed largely of extracts from other books and quotations from newspaper articles, is so frequently presented as the last word on a given question, and almost anyone who has "got up" a subject feels himself fully equipped to pronounce upon it in print, it is peculiarly welcome and refreshing to come upon a real book like Lord Bryce's "Modern Democracies." Like its two great predecessors, "The Holy Roman Empire" and "The American Commonwealth," "Modern Democracies" is evidently destined to take its place as a standard work. Viewed only as a historical record, it can never become out of date, whilst the fundamental nature of the subjects dealt with insure for it continued interest.

The first thing that strikes the reader about the book is, perhaps, its amplitude. It is concerned with a great subject and it is dealt with, as it should be, in a great way. A world journey of many months, and the thought and work of some ten years went to its making. Besides visiting Switzerland and other parts of Europe, for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information, Lord Bryce also traveled widely in the United States and Canada, Spanish America, Australia, and New Zealand. He completed his journeys shortly before the outbreak of war in 1914. "The undertaking," Lord Bryce writes in his preface, "proved longer and more toilsome than had been expected; and frequent interruptions due to the war have delayed the publication of the book until now, when in some countries conditions are no longer what they were when I studied them eight or ten years ago. This fact, however, though it needs to be mentioned, makes less difference than might be supposed, because the conditions that have existed in those countries, and especially in France, the United States, and Australia, from 1914 to 1920, have been so far removed from those which I have drawn from them, and it seems safer to go back to the earlier and more typical days."

As might be expected from any book coming from Lord Bryce, one of the most delightful features of "Modern Democracies" is the simple straightforwardness of its method. A perusal of the chapter headings of Part I, entitled "Considerations Applicable to Democratic Government in General," affords a glimpse of the issues involved which is in itself singularly illuminating and inspiring. Liberty, Equality, Democracy and Education, Democracy and Religion, The Press in a Democracy, Party, Local Self-Government, Traditions, The People, Public Opinion are all titles which hold out to the reader, familiar with the author's other writings, the expectation of very good things. This expectation will certainly not be disappointed, for these earlier chapters contain what is necessarily the most enduring part of Lord Bryce's work. There is nothing purely academic about the way in which the subjects are dealt with. Lord Bryce moves forward easily and vividly, seeking always to present the broad general view and to avoid unnecessary detail and appeal to authority, whilst every now and again pausing to interject some delightful pointed note in the form of an anecdote or personal observation.

Then again, the text is full of welcome digressions. As, for instance, in the chapter on Democracy and Education, when describing briefly the political education of the ancient Greeks he writes: "These Greek voters learnt their politics not from the printed, and by even from any written page, but by listening to accomplished orators and by talking to one another. Talking has this advantage over reading, that in it the mind is less passive. It is thinking that matters, not reading, and by thinking I mean the power of getting at facts and arguing consecutively from them. In conversation there is a clash of wits, and to that some mental exertion must go. The Athenian voters, chatting as they walked away in groups from the assembly, talked over the speeches. They had been made to feel that there were two sides to every question, and they argued these with one another. Socrates, or some eager youth who had been listening to Protagoras or Gorgias, overtook them on the way, and started fresh points for discussion. This was political education."

The chapter on Liberty is one, it may be ventured, to which many readers will gladly return. It is the outcome of ripe experience, the observations of a man who, in spite of all the disillusionment supposed so often to be occasioned by public life, has kept his vision bright, and has never been betrayed into the belief that anything but the righteous course and the righteous method can succeed. "Liberty may not have achieved all that was expected," he writes, "yet it remains true that nothing is more vital to national progress than the spontaneous development of the individual character, and that free play of intellect which is independent of current prejudice, examines everything by the light of reason and history, and fearlessly defends unpopular opinions. Independence of thought was formerly threatened by monarchs who feared the disaffection of their subjects. May it not again be threatened by other forms of intolerance, possible even in a popular government?"

Another feature which renders Lord Bryce's book peculiarly useful is the way he has of summing up, at the end of each chapter, the chief points that have been elucidated. These summaries, in a work covering such a vast ground as "Modern Democracies," are peculiarly welcome, and form a valuable check on the study of the book as a whole. Again and again, it may be ventured, will the serious student of the work be drawn to turn back and reread with greater care many passages when he comes to the summary at the end of the chapter.

After thus clearing the ground and laying the foundation in this first part devoted to the consideration of the general question, Lord Bryce goes on to his main subject, the consideration of "some democracies in their working." Any detailed review of this part of Lord Bryce's book, in the space available, would be impossible. Each of the sections, dealing, in turn, with France, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand might well claim a review in itself. In connection with the chapters on the United States, however, it is particularly interesting to note that Lord Bryce presents an entirely new study of his subject. Lord Bryce declares, somewhere, that what a writer has said once, in the best way he knows how, he need not hesitate to repeat if occasion should demand. Lord Bryce, however, has not hesitated to do again and differently something which he has already done once so well. "The chapters which here follow," he declares in a preface to the United States in "Modern Democracies," "are not an abridgement of the full description of the Constitution and government of the United States presented in my book entitled 'The American Commonwealth,' which was first published more than thirty years ago, and has been since enlarged and frequently revised. They have been written as a new and independent study of American institutions, considered as founded on democratic theories and illustrating in their practice the working out of democratic principles and tendencies."

Needless to say, the study is a complete and comprehensive one, and it is true of all the others. To the student already, in a measure, familiar with the political history of the countries included in Lord Bryce's survey, not the least welcome feature of "Modern Democracies" is the way in which it can be opened almost anywhere and the reader find himself on familiar ground. And in this connection he will surely be frequently surprised at the way in which the writer has managed to bring his study right down to the present day. He will find abundance of light thrown on all the great questions of the hour, from the reform of the French Constitution to the question of "the state in industry" in Australia and New Zealand.

views of the people expressed before the country is committed to a course of action, "there must be a renunciation of such advantages as have been heretofore obtained by international combinations or bargains secretly made with other nations." He is of opinion that the risk that secrecy and discretion will be abused will be gradually reduced, "the more public opinion becomes instructed on foreign affairs and the more that legislatures learn to give unremitting attention to foreign policy." "So too," he adds, "if there should be hitherto less of a desire to get the better of other nations in acquiring territory or concessions abroad, if a less grasping and selfish spirit should rule foreign policy, fewer occasions will arise in which secret agreements will be needed."

The importance of this question of attention on the part of the people to foreign affairs Lord Bryce insists upon, again and again. "Ignorance and greed," he says, "Such ignorance Lord Bryce's book ought to go a long way toward removing."

PLEASANT PAPERS

A New England Group and Others. Sheburne Essays. Eleven Series. By Paul Elmer More. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

The essays of Mr. More are always scholarly and always charming. These are great qualities, and if Mr. More covers old ground, he by no means pursues a beaten track. In this last and not least pleasant of his volumes, he dives from Jonathan Edwards to Lord Morley, and from the early poetry of New England to Oxford today in its relation to women and to religion. "Quot homines tot sententiae" Terence wrote, which may be ruthlessly translated, Every man to his liking. But this final essay in Mr. More's present volume will strike many people as amongst the best of his delightful papers. There is not a great deal to say about Edwards, about Emerson, or about Norton which has not been said before. About Henry Adams, Butler of Erewhon, or Lord Morley there is not a great deal more. In the case of Lord Morley, indeed, Mr. More seems to have a prejudice founded on a misconception. He thinks that there is something unworthy in enjoying a social condition which you condemn sufficiently to desire to see altered, and from the point of view of the Roman father this may be the case. Consistency can, however, be impossible or ridiculous in circumstances which you do not control. Lord Morley wishes to see the social system changed, but he has not the power to change it. Surely, then, there is nothing of ingratitude or duplicity in his enjoying the hospitality of Lord Rosebery at Epsom, even if he thinks the conditions which make possible the luxury of Lord Rosebery's Epsom ménage should be mended or ended.

In his dissertation on Mr. Poe's story, "The Harbour," Mr. More plunges veritably in medias res. He comes to the assistance of the university in its struggle with violent modernity, and his success will be weighed most probably by the human sympathies or intellectual preferences of his readers. On the one side he sees mechanical efficiency hurrying the world towards a series of Armageddons, on the other side, fear driving organized society to go out and reason with this efficiency, clothed in the habiliments of Nietzschean humanity. Mr. More thinks that if the world had paid less attention to policy and more to duty it would have been better for it. The beginning of wisdom, he points out, is the fear of God, and his prescription accordingly is, "to get the fear of God back into society." But here you are only back where you started. What, in the name of definitions, does he, or you, mean by the fear of God?

But the best in every way of Mr. More's essays is, surely, "Oxford, Women and God." In it he examines Mrs. Humphry Ward's remedy for the ills of the ancient university. Oxford, he sees clearly, is exchanging the cloister for the drawing-room, as he puts it, in his epigrammatic way, the gods are going and the women are coming. The old celibacy of the city of Edmund Rich has given place to the "High" of today where petticoats are as numerous as are undergraduates' gowns. Mr. More discourses delightfully of the old university, its scholars, and its oddities, but he is coming all the time to a discussion of the new scholarship and its meaning. The days have gone, he thinks, when a Gaisford could associate the oracles of God with a contempt for the vulgar herd. Only the other day, he drolly records, he heard an American bishop derive discipline from *adamo*—afterwards the deluge. What then is it, he asks in effect, which in disposing of the past has disposed with it of the cohorts of the great scholars, and substituted skepticism for the fiercest orthodoxy? His answer is, the city of young men and maidens.

ONE VOCATION

The Engineer. By John Hays Hammond. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Now that there is a mining engineer in the Cabinet of the United States, this little volume by John Hays Hammond, another famous American mining engineer, should be especially attractive to many who are choosing their careers. The 15 brief chapters show something of the training that is necessary for the engineer, the advantages and disadvantages of the profession, and the various special branches of engineering that are open. In this little handbook, the reader feels that John Hays Hammond is working on a firmer foundation than in his more pretentious volume on "Great American Issues," for here he is giving thoroughly concrete instances in his terse explanation of what he actually knows. The book shows the enthusiasm of a successful man.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

The Academy of Science in Petrograd has been continuing its work during the last few years despite the political troubles involved by the revolution, though some of its more prominent members have passed away—viz: Lappo-Danilewski, Djakovov and Shaohmatov. Each of them was a respected figure in the Russian scientific world. Lappo-Danilewski has always been engaged on historical research of different phases. His chief work, dealing with the influence of western civilization upon cultural life in Russia in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, a work which occupied some 15 years, has, so far as we know, remained unpublished. The special task of this work is to show how western civilization came into Russia by the medium of Polish scientists and colleges of ecclesiastical type. In his capacity as representative of historical science in the academy, Lappo-Danilewski made many suggestions valuable to research work and made the beginning of the important collection of documents dealing with the economic fabric of Russia in past centuries. Lappo-Danilewski was, however, not a one-sided specialist but was interested in questions of philosophy, of history, and of methods of historical research. His course of lectures given at the Petrograd University and published in two volumes remains a standard work on these topics in the Russian historical literature. Altogether, Lappo-Danilewski was a man of vast and profound erudition, of refined taste in matters of art and music, and greatly interested in archaeology. In the late Djakonov Russia possessed an eminent historian of Russian law, who influenced the young generation by his lectures and by his various writings on that subject.

The third of the academicians mentioned, Shachmatov, was one of the most remarkable linguists Russia has ever produced. His investigations into the old Russian chronicles will retain significance for generations to come. His last work entitled "On the earliest conditions of the Russian nation," has just been published by the academy. The secretary of the academy, M. S. F. Oldenburg, a scholar of high repute in Sanscrit, recently visited Riga in order to acquire some books in Western European languages so greatly needed by Russian scholars and men-of-letters in their seclusion. According to his information given on this occasion, the academy is continuing intensive work in many directions. In conjunction with the "Commission for Investigation of the Productive Forces of Russia" the academy has been able to print during 1920 about 8000 pages, but some 60,000 pages in manuscript are ready for print and cannot be published in view of scarcity of paper and the other needful accessories.

An interesting publication under preparation by a member of the academy, Mr. Persman, gives a description of the geographical and economic features of Russia. Nearly 1600 pages are ready for publication. The academy has published, moreover, the first volume of an encyclopedic edition entitled "The Wealth of Russia," an ethnographical map of Bessarabia, two installments of a study on the classification of the Caucasian nations and an ethnographical map of White Russia, compiled by Professor Karski and now in its third edition.

The Permanent Historical Commission, the chief collaborators of which were Lappo-Danilewski, Djakovov and Shachmatov, has resumed its work and proposes to publish the first volume of the collection of documents initiated by Lappo-Danilewski.

The Petrograd Academy has always had excellent museums for the different branches of natural science. Owing to present conditions the museums, however, are unable to undertake expeditions for the carrying out of research work and are therefore engaged in the revision of their old collections. The Ethnographic Museum complains in its annual report that hundreds of boxes, containing valuable articles which were collected during former expeditions in India and Manchuria, are still in Asia, waiting to be forwarded to the museum. The new library of the academy is being used as a hospital and therefore hundreds of thousands of new acquisitions cannot be made accessible to the public. Further, the academy has published in conjunction with the Zoological Museum "The Fauna of Russia," 20 volumes of which have already appeared, but the work cannot be continued owing to difficulties of printing. The same remark applies to another voluminous edition entitled "The Flora of Siberia," of which only one installment could be issued in 1920. The difficulties of printing are such as to prevent the Botanic Museum from issuing its publications. The Geographical Society is preparing a geographical Encyclopedia of Russia.

THE ROUND TABLE

The current issue of the Round Table is, as usual, full of good things, and those in search of a reasoned consideration of some of the great international problems of the day will find what they want in the series of very able articles with which it is supplied. Such questions as Ireland and the Home Rule Act, the Migration of Races, the Paris Conference are all dealt with in a manner which helps to an appreciation of the latest developments in these complicated issues, while those who desire to study some of the important domestic issues in the more pretentious volume on "Great American Issues," for here he is giving thoroughly concrete instances in his terse explanation of what he actually knows. The book shows the enthusiasm of a successful man.

INDIAN HISTORY

Dupleix et l'Inde Française 1722-1741. By Alfred Martineau. Amén Gouverneur des Etablissements Français dans l'Inde. Paris: Librairie Ancienne Honoré Champion. 1920. Price 30 francs.

We usually have a great affection for the defeated side in any historical event: who has not championed Carthage in the Punic Wars, Athens against Sparta, Royalist against Cromwell, Britain against Roman? The great exception is the absolute neglect of Dupleix's merit and the work of the French in India. There are few more unfortunate deals with the period than two men Clive was no whit greater than his French rival; it was the idiosyncrasy of the government at home which destroyed the fruits of Dupleix's labor and made Clive the historical giant that he has become.

Alfred Martineau's work will banish some of the effects of neglect that has been prevalent even in France and not merely in England: no historian of the eighteenth century can possibly do without it. The first volume now published deals with the period from 1722-1741; besides the biographical part of the work dealing with Dupleix's origins and youth, there is a valuable section on India and the Compagnie des Indes, rival of the East India Company, another on the state and administration of the French colonies in Chandernagor. There is a very full statistical account of the annual trade with Europe from 1731-1741 and a thorough description of the Indian trade stations and the early internal difficulties with the Jesuits and others only partly surmounted by Dupleix.

For this period only two books have hitherto existed, so that a vast proportion of the work is derived from original unpublished sources, notably the correspondence of Dupleix in the Bibliothèque Nationale and at the Arsenal and the correspondence of the Conseil Supérieur at Pondicherry, which has lately been printed at Pondicherry.

Mr. Martineau, it should be said, is well qualified for his task as he has been governor of the French establishments in India and has therefore the most intimate knowledge of all the problems of which he has to write. It is noteworthy that though there are enough original documents to satisfy the most academic historian, Mr. Martineau does not fail to give us the picture of a man: a difficult task indeed as he very justly remarks, for we have a glut of commercial and diplomatic documents and an almost complete absence of contemporary judgments. This much is certain, that Dupleix was a down man, one whose experience forced him to discredit the likelihood of assistance from other people, one who learnt early to rely on himself and to expect little from his associates, a will and a resolve to use others in its service without in any way smoothing the way with that suavity of character which men use who get people to cooperate with them by making them like them. Moreover Dupleix found himself in India saddled with a task he had never foreseen, of making territorial conquests, of founding an empire; he went out as a trader and a business man and he was forced into becoming an administrator. That he had to administer people who did not realize the necessity of unity in the face of a common danger, that was the lesson and the tragedy of a great man's lost endeavor.

retary of the Cabinet. Sir Maurice writes, of course, out of the depths of a profound experience, and, in these days, when the question of the future of diplomacy is being so generally discussed, the article has a special appositeness.

There is an article on South Africa dealing with the question of secession, which may be cordially recommended; whilst the contribution from the pen of a native of India, entitled "India through Indian Eyes," is full of information as to the actual conditions in that country. The writer is not blind to the difficulties of the situation as between the Nationalists and the government of India, but these difficulties, he recognizes, are largely due to misunderstanding. Real cooperation, he says in effect, can only come about when this misunderstanding has been removed.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Visit to a Member of the Institute

I have made up my mind. I will go and see M. Charnot. But before that I will go to his publisher's and find out something about this famous man's works, of which I know nothing whatever.

He lives in the Rue de l'Université.

I have called. I have seen him. I owe this to an accident, to the servant's forgetting his orders. As I entered, on the stroke of five, he was spinning a spiral twist of paper beneath the lamp-light to amuse his daughter—a member of the Institute, she a girl of eighteen. So that is how these big-wigs employ their leisure moments!

The library where I found them was full of book-cases—open book-cases, book-cases with glass doors, tall book-cases, dwarf book-cases, book-cases standing on legs, book-cases standing on the floor—of statuettes yellow with smoke, of desks crowded with paper-weights, paper-knives, pens and inkstands of "artistic" patterns. He was seated at the table, with his back to the fire, his arm lifted, and a hair-pin between his finger and thumb—the pivot round which his paper twist was spinning briskly. Across the table stood his daughter, leaning forward with her chin on her hands and her white teeth showing as she laughed for laughing's sake, to give play to her young spirit and gladden her father's heart as he gazed at her enchanted.

I must confess it made a pretty picture: . . .

I was not left long to contemplate. The moment I lifted the portiere the girl jumped up briskly and regarded me with a touch of haughtiness, meant, I think, to hide a slight confusion. . . .

I felt myself doubly uneasy in the presence of this reader of the Early Text and of this laughing girl.

"Sir," I began, "I owed you an apology."

He recognized me. The girl moved a step.

"Stay, Jeanne, stay. We shall not take long. This gentleman has come to offer an apology. . . .

"Sir," I said, "I came also to ask for a piece of information."

"I am at your service, sir."

"M. Flammarion has probably written to you on the matter?"

"Flammarion?"

"Yes, three days ago."

"I have received no letter; have I, Jeanne?"

"No, father."

"That is not the first time that my excellent colleague has promised to write a letter and has not written it. Never mind, sir; you are sufficiently introduced."

"Sir, I am about to take my doctor's degree."

"In arts?"

"No, in law; but I have a bachelor's degree in arts."

"You have, then, bent towards literature?"

"No I have been told."

"A pronounced inclination—hey?"

"Ah, yes!"

"The old story: the family driving a lad into law; his heart leaning towards letters; the Digest open on the table; and the drawers stuffed with verses! Isn't that so?"

April Days

There are no days in the whole round year more delicious than those which often come to us in the latter half of April. On these days one goes forth in the morning, and finds an Italian warmth brooding over all the hills, taking visible shape in a hazy mist of silvered aure, with which mingles the smoke from many bonfires. . . . Swimming in a sea of glory, the tops of the hills look nearer than their bases, and their glistening watercourses seem close to the eye.

April warmth. The blossom of the birch is more delicate, that of the willow more showy, but the alders come first. They cluster and dance everywhere upon the bare boughs above the watercourses; the blackness of the buds is softened into rich brown and yellow; and as this graceful creature thus comes waving into the spring, it is pleasant to remember that the Norse Eddas fabled the first woman to have been named Embia, because she was created from an alder-bough. — Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "April Days."

mentions a room in which there was a cupboard in the wall like a bookcase, "which contains a collection of such authors as can never be read too often" (ii. 17). But where was his principal library, and what did he do about books when he moved from one villa to another? And how is this matter managed by our own rich literary men with many homes? Do they duplicate or triplicate their libraries in London, in Scotland, and in Surrey, or may be, or Buckinghamshire? Or do their books travel with them? The latter was probably the case with the learned Romans of

Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
To think is to reflect the intelligence of Mind, for Mind is the only intelligence. Now human reason will readily admit that to think is to bring to bear the faculties of intelligence, but human reason all too frequently admits the false hypothesis that intelligence may be a virtue of the human mind, and this erroneous premise leads to equally false conclusions, namely, that there may be varying grades of intelligence, that one person may be in some way endowed with a higher degree of intelligence than another, and that that person is capable of the best thinking who is invested with the highest intellect.

This, briefly, is the theory on which human autocracies have been built,—the theory that certain leaders are better able to do the thinking for the masses than the individuals constituting the masses are able to think for themselves. In national and religious autocracies the people have often been so subjected to the domination of men of rank and power that, instead of thinking and acting intelligently, they have become mere automatons, following blindly the course laid down for them by those to whom they have been trained to look as their superiors. Of course the very fact of such a condition indicates the depraved state of thinking of which it is the outcome. Stripped of its disguise, it is nothing more nor less than the belief that God is a respecter of persons, which is directly contrary to what the Scriptures declare. The fact is that Mind, being the Mind or intelligence of creation, is no less available to one than to all, and that man, being idea, reflects Mind.

Mortals, of course, are only too willing to have some one else do their thinking for them. The human mind instinctively resists the effort to think, for to think deeply would be to reveal its own nothingness, since the human mind is merely the suppositional opposite of the divine Mind, against which nothing else can prevail. Then destroy the belief that there is a human mortal mind, and you spontaneously destroy that which has made possible autocratic government in any of its forms, for when it is realized that there is only the one Mind, then it must be acknowledged that this Mind is the Mind of all creation, and that there is no possible power which can separate man from this Mind. That the world is gradually awakening to this fact is evident from the growing demand for democratic government in all progressive countries. But even in a country of thinking citizens, it is surprising to see how readily a crowd will gather, all blindly pressing the way of the mob, without in the least knowing what they are following. Such a tendency illustrates the trend of the human mind toward blind leadership, rather than a readiness to know Principle. Truly, as Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares on page vii of the preface to the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrine and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. Contentment with the past and the cold conventionalism of materialism are crumbling away. Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith. The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal."

All must inevitably recognize, sooner or later, that God is the only Mind, and that man, the divine image and likeness, reflects this Mind. That is to say, man is infinitely endowed with intelligence, wisdom, and might from his Maker, divine Mind. Thinking, therefore, is effectual only as it is in accord with the Mind that is, in proportion as it is the emanation of the one intelligence. Human reason, so-called, is merely a poor counterfeit of the action of divine Mind. Without a sound basis on which to work—in other words, without Principle—it leads only to confusion.

As the human gives place to the divine, as mankind fulfills the admonition of the Apostle to "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," then and only then will any man's thinking be found in accord with infinite good, and infinite good will be seen as ever-present and forever expressed. For a man's thinking obviously corresponds with his knowledge of good, of Mind, and the quality of his thinking is inevitably expressed in word and deed. His every action is the expression of his thinking. As we read in the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 203 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," "Our thoughts beget our actions; they make us what we are. Dishonesty is a mental malady which kills its possessor; it is a sure precursor that its possessor is mortal. A deep sincerity is sure of success, for God takes care of it." Here is the one essential, "A deep sincerity." Shakespeare put it tersely when he said, "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." For all true selfhood is in God, the divine Principle of being, and to be true to Principle, to reflect Principle, is man.

Thus we see that the power to think is not inherent in the human mind. Man has power to think only as God thinks, or man, being idea, is merely the reflection of God, divine Principle. All must sooner or later recognize and acknowledge man's true selfhood in

the "one Ego, the divine Principle of all individuality. Then it will be seen that no one can escape the privilege and duty of demonstrating absolute and eternal oneness with divine Mind; and this is all that constitutes the true thinker. Thinking is inseparable from living; to be in rapport with divine Mind, as man as the idea of Mind eternally is, is to be conscious only of what Mind knows. Recognizing man's inherent selfhood in God, it is seen how absolutely at variance with this true selfhood are the myriad beliefs of discord and disease with which the world has become engulfed. Simply to think truly, to reflect the intelligence of divine Principle, and to act in accord therewith, is dominion, the dominion with which man is inalienably endowed as the image and likeness of God. As this dominion of right thinking is universally recognized and acknowledged, sin, sickness, and death will be seen no more, and man and the universe, the perfect reflection of God, infinite good, will appear.

The Woodlands Are Ringing

And gaily, gaily the brooklet sings
Down where the rushes grow;
Oh, faint I would learn all the happy things
He says in his onward flow!

The honey-bees sing the most of all,
As they toil and take no rest;
Too busy are they to come at my call,
Or hearken to my request.

The woodlands are ringing with happy tales,
All year's friends I hear:
The chaffinch, the thrush, and the nightingale,
And the little linnet dear!

Oh, would they but teach me a summer song—
A song for the month of June!
As glad and bright as the day is long,
And set to a joyous tune!

—Mabel B. Edwards.

—Mabel B. Edwards.

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Farringdon Street Market, London

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A London Market

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The warfarer in London who stands on Holborn Viaduct may see beneath him in the street below a line of trading stalls or barrows which make up one of the most remarkable open-air markets in the metropolis. The stalls run north and south along the gutter line, and a profitable hour may be spent there in the hunt for "bargains." What is to be found? Far more than is comprised in Lewis Carroll's lines telling:

Of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—
Of cabbages—and kings.

Gramophone records, soap and scent, photographic apparatus, music, magazines, cheap lotions for "silver-plating" brass, minor articles of clothing, fruit, nails, tools, in fact nearly everything that the heart of the bargain-hunter or the economist can desire, if he is prepared to take the goods as being of quality a little under the best and somewhat the worse for wear. And books! one must not forget the books. There were many barrow-loads of them before the war; but only one of the wandering librarians came every morning and went home every night during the whole five years of war.

He is a courtly old gentleman, who knows something about the contents of the books he sells. Most of the volumes that came to Farringdon Street are the leavings and refuse of the auction rooms. Theology is always there in plenty—"Pearson on the Creed" going for twopenny, the "Anxious Enquirer" for the humble penny. So great was the theology dump during the war that some of the dealers stripped the calf covers from the large folios and quarts and sold them to be turned into razor sharpeners, and sent the fine linen paper to be re-pulped at the mills. And who are the best customers at the stalls? A small proportion of girls, who buy story magazines and light fiction. The bulk of the book buyers are young clerks, warehousemen, and the like, anxious to pick up cheap textbooks for use in evening classes or home studies, willing, maybe, to speculate upon a copy of Milton or Burns, or a shilling on Hume's "History of England" or Carlyle's "The French Revolution." You can get them all in the barrows in time if you are content to wait your chance. The war swept the clerks and warehousemen off to the fields of Flanders, and the barrows were reduced to one. The war being over and the heroes returned, Farringdon Market is itself again; but not as cheap as it was, for today you pay threepence for "Pearson on the Creed."

Then comes the sweetness of the nights in latter April. There is as yet no evening-primrose to open suddenly, no clatus to drop its petals; but the May-flower knows the moment, and becomes more fragrant in the darkness, so that one can then often find it in the woods without aid from the eye. The pleasant night-sounds are begun; the hylas are uttering their shrill peep from the meadows, mingled soon with hoarser toads, who take to the water at this season to deposit their spawn. The tree-toads soon join them; but one listens in vain for bull-frogs, or katy-dids, or grasshoppers, or whippoorwills, or crickets; we must wait for most of these until the nights of June.

The earliest familiar token of the coming season is the expansion of the stiff catkins of the alder into soft, drooping tresses. These are so sensitive that, if you pluck them at almost any time during the winter, a few days' sunshine will make them open in a vase of water, and thus they eagerly yield to every moment of

Pliny's circle. It has been pointed out that in the first centuries of the Roman Empire convenience of travel reached a completeness never attained before and never attained afterwards till quite modern times. Pliny gives some curious particulars about the journeys of his uncle. The elder Pliny was, by the way, another instance of an industrious author who did not enjoy repose in quiet cloisters, though, to be sure, he was rather a compiler than an original thinker. His life was passed in civil and military service in many parts of the Empire, but he was also the most learned and prolific writer of his day. He had amazing industry and application. "While he was being rubbed and wiped in the bath," says Pliny, "the nephew tells us," "either in hearing some book read to him, or in dictating himself. In his journeys, as though released from all other cares, he found leisure for this sole pursuit. A shorthand writer with book and tablets constantly attended him in his chariot. For the same reason he once reproved me for walking; you might, he said, not have lost those hours (iii. 5). The travelling carriage with the shorthand writer in attendance was paralleled in pre-war days by the typewriting cars on our long-distance trains. Wealthy Romans often had their travelling coaches elaborately ornamented. Pliny no doubt devoted his care to ingenious contrivances for his literary work. An author of own own day, who did a large part of his own work on the road, has described how much depended on "the cunning design and distribution of store-closets under the seats, secret drawers under front windows, invisible pockets under padded lining, safe from dust, and accessible only by insidious slits," and finally on boots spacious enough to take a library of books of reference. But the best-known instance of a travelling library is Napoleon's. "We read," says Lord Rosebery, "of him tearing along to join his armies, his coach full of books and pamphlets which would be flung out of the window when he had run through them. When he travelled with Josephine, all the newest books were put into the carriage for her to read to him. And though he declared that his reading was purely practical, he always had a travelling library of general literature, with which he took great pains."

A Wide Blue Trail Runs Westward

From Capo di Sorrento, its poppies and its clover,
The headlands of Posilipo, the wharves of Napoli,
A wide blue trail runs westward to the ocean rim and over
To where there lies a little town with lights along the sea.
Here pink and blue the villas crowd beside the yellow sand,
And sweet and hot the scented winds puff sultry to the bay.
The shadow of Vesuvius lies gray across the land—
—Lloyd Roberts.

—Lloyd Roberts.

—Lloyd Roberts.

—Lloyd Roberts.

—Lloyd Roberts.

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—Lloyd Roberts.

—Lloyd Roberts.

—Lloyd Roberts.

Where Did Pliny Keep His Books?

One thing, however, puzzles me about the literary life of the many-housed and much-travelled Romans. Where did Pliny keep his books? In an account of his Tuscan villa (v. 6) he describes a suite of apartments surrounding a small court which was shaded by plane trees, and Mr. Mackall suggests that a Greek inscription found at Herculaneum, which speaks of "books by the plane trees" and of consecration to the Muses, may have been for a library opening on to a court such as Pliny describes. But Pliny himself does not tell us. In describing his house at Laurentum he

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

An Unofficial Reversal of Palmer

THERE has been a certain amount of surprise and disappointment amongst the supporters of federal prohibition in the United States on discovering no effort, on the part of the new Attorney-General, to revise the ruling of his predecessor in office opening the way for a return of beer for use as medicine. There was good reason to presume that the new head of the Law Department, having in view the fair imputation of the Republican victory of last November, would at least review a decision that presumes to make saloons out of existing drug stores and set up new obstacles in the way of proper enforcement of the prohibition law. The Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, however, has disappointed all hopes of this nature. But the Palmer ruling, which he has so far found no occasion to reverse, is being unofficially reversed, nevertheless, by something closely akin to a popular uprising against it. The doctors and druggists are responsible for this. They are the ones who would be most immediately concerned if beer should actually become available for medicinal purposes, and they are declaring in no uncertain terms against everything of that kind. They do not recognize this alcoholic compound as medicine. They do not wish to see it authorized for such uses. Neither do they wish to handle it or dispense it under the excuse that it has medicinal value, even though the government itself be inclined to tolerate it.

The plain fact is that beer is not medicine, and neither physicians nor druggists having professional standing that is worth anything are willing to risk that standing by any false pretense about this beverage. Evidence along this line has been accumulating rapidly within the last few days. Note, for instance, what the druggists have been doing. The executive committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists has gone on record as declaring that the Palmer ruling, so far as it implies that malt liquor has any medicinal properties or values, is based on a false assumption. The druggists say that malt liquors have never been listed in the United States pharmacopoeia as official medicinal remedies, and they set forth their conviction, therefore, that the manufacture and sale of beer and other malt liquors for medicinal purposes should not be permitted. Not only do the druggists balk at the idea of beer as a medicine, but they also find repugnant the notion of making their stores the center of the same sort of traffic that discredited saloons, under the old liquor régime. They feel that if the Palmer ruling should have that effect, their business would inevitably come under the ban of an outlawed traffic. Whatever profits they might be in a way to gain by handling beer under the guise of a medicine, therefore, they apparently fear would be more than counterbalanced by the loss of other kinds of patronage. Whatever prestige the drug stores now enjoy as popular centers of retail trade would, so they appear to feel, be jeopardized by any attempt to meet the sort of demand that would be sure to arise for "medicinal" beer. How strong this feeling already is amongst druggists throughout the country is indicated by the fact that sectional associations of the retailers are declaring against the use of beer as medicine, and are even backing a newspaper advertising campaign aiming at defeating the Palmer opinion. They do not enjoy being cartooned as bartenders, and they make it clear that no profits that might come to them from the sale of beer could tempt them to change their calling to that of saloon-keeper. As one of their newspaper advertisements affirms, they "do not believe in beer as a medicine," and "do not believe in drug stores selling it, and never will." That is conclusive as to where the reputable druggists stand on the Palmer interpretation of the law.

The medical men are no less conclusively adverse to accepting beer as a medicine than are the druggists. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley made it clear when the Palmer decision was first announced that beer had no status in the pharmacopoeia, and that it was not to be found among the remedies approved by the American Medical Association or among any of the so-called patent or secret remedies. But now comes Dr. C. W. Saleeby of London, England, declaring that a series of experiments, conducted in London, conclusively proved that beer is absolutely without value as a food or as a medicine. Not only, he says, does the alcohol in beer destroy any food value it might have, but proof has been found for the statement that, even with alcohol removed, beer has not a particle of food value. He points out that beer for medicinal purposes in the great hospitals in England has been steadily declining for years. The decline was apparent even before the experiments were conducted showing its uselessness. As the use of beer declined, the use of good, wholesome milk ascended. Dr. Saleeby makes no secret of his conviction that if experiments like those he referred to should be made in the United States, they would prove to the satisfaction of Congress that the claim for beer to be dispensed through drug stores, on doctors' prescriptions, is absolutely without validity.

Doctors of the United States are furnishing some surprises in this connection. Appealed to by the brewers to help in securing the return of beer as a medicine, doctors everywhere have been aroused to mail or telegraph their protests to Washington against that very thing. They resent any attempt of the brewery interests to make use of the medical profession as a cat's-paw in this matter. They ask for a prohibition against beer as a medicine rather than an authorization of it. Some of their associations are acting. The language of a resolution passed by a county medical association of Pennsylvania is worth noting. It urges Congress to correct the law so that the medical profession cannot be made a party to the "sale of malt liquors through booze prescriptions." It calls on Congress to protect the medical men from becoming "lit-

tle better than bartenders." In the midst of all this, it is not to be overlooked that certain of the states are individually coming forward to give their medical men just the protection which some of the medical organizations are requesting from Congress. Michigan, through her Attorney-General, Merlin Wiley, has made a state ruling to the effect that beer cannot be manufactured and sold there for medicinal uses. The Attorney-General takes the word of the medical profession that beer is not a medicine, and he says, more frankly than the federal law appears to, that any legal recommendation of beer as a medicine in the prohibition law of Michigan "must be predicated in the first instance upon the recommendation of the medical profession that beer is a medicine."

Here is a tremendous unofficial reversal of the Palmer decision. Surely the official reversal of it cannot be long delayed.

Lord Robert Cecil on Anglo-American Friendship

THE speech on Anglo-American friendship delivered by Lord Robert Cecil at a recent gathering of the American Luncheon Club in London is deserving of very special notice. Few men have worked harder or more wisely in the cause of international peace and good will than he has. Not only has his advocacy of the League of Nations been untiring, but, what is more important, he has ever striven to secure the maintenance within the League of those high ideals of which it is the outcome. It was clear, however, from Lord Robert's speech in London that he, in common with such men as Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, and many others, regards a good understanding between the United States and the United Kingdom as, to quote Mr. Hughes' own words, "the hope of the world." Lord Robert refuses to believe that the high ideals which were gained and enunciated during the war were the mere outcome of emotionalism. He insists, on the contrary, that they were the result of a great vision, that they were, in fact, the profoundest wisdom, whilst the present misunderstandings, real and imaginary, are actually of no more importance than "dust of the balance." Thus, recalling his own thoughts as he had sat in that same room, four years before, listening to a speech from Mr. Page, shortly after the United States had entered the war, he insisted how that, even in the stress of war, with the fearful losses, griefs, sorrows, and anxieties that the war caused, he had felt, along with many others that "the drawing together of our two countries was almost a compensation for all that we had suffered." "I recall," he added, "our aspirations for a new era, for what we would do together for the good of the world. We conceived of our two countries, if I may say so, as marching hand in hand toward the dawn. It was a great vision and it was an immense inspiration."

It is this vision which Lord Robert thinks so essentially right, and it is this vision which he evidently recognizes as representing the real and abiding desire of both great branches of the English-speaking peoples. Thus, referring to the reception accorded to President Wilson in London, in the December of 1918, he insisted that that tremendous welcome, the like of which no foreigner had ever received before, was not—he desired to speak quite frankly—for President Wilson himself, or even for his country, but because President Wilson symbolized to the British people the great hope that was in their hearts.

Having thus "recaptured the vision" of a few years ago, Lord Robert, with all the skill of an able speaker, reinforced with a deep sincerity, set to work to place side by side with it the situation as it exists today. Into the presence of the great hopes and great purposes they had all shared he dragged, one by one, the sorry questions which claimed to blur the outlook today, questions about Ireland, about the navy, about oil, about cables. And then, summing up the situation, "It seems pitiful," he said, "that these questions, all of them surely adjustable by friendly conversation, should interrupt or injure the relations between two great countries." Lord Robert's speech was indeed as able a presentment of the situation as could be made, whilst the appeal with which it closed was worthy alike of the speaker's outlook as a statesman and his power as an orator. He urged his hearers to keep their gaze fixed on the future, to recall the vision they had had four years ago, account it true, and then do all that they could to secure its realization. "Is it not true, as we thought it was," Lord Robert said in conclusion, speaking of the people of Great Britain and the United States, "that essentially their desires, their aspirations, their ideals are the same? If it is true, and I am sure it is, surely it only requires knowledge, frankness, mutual acquaintance to bring those desires to effect."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Canton

WHAT exactly is the true significance of the recent election of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as "President of the Republic of China" by the so-called Canton Parliament it is difficult to say. Authorities differ, just as vigorously as they always do on Chinese questions. Sir James Cantlie, Dr. Sun's intimate friend in London, to whom Dr. Sun owed his release from the Chinese Legation on the famous occasion when he was imprisoned there, twenty-five years ago, attaches much importance to this latest development. He sees in it another step, and a long one, toward the realization of Dr. Sun's ambition, "the establishment of a democratic Parliament consisting of properly elected members representing all China." He is fully aware that the step will mean a prolongation and a deepening of the hostility between the North and the South, but he evidently regards such a contingency as inevitable, as long as the present autocratic military régime lasts in Peking. On the other hand, those "unsympathetic" to Dr. Sun profess to see in the incident nothing which materially alters the situation.

Now what that situation really is, it is indeed difficult to say. To what extent is the government at Peking purely autocratic, in spite of its outward and visible

republicanism? To what extent is Japan really the guiding influence and dominating power in the Forbidden City? Are the three military governors in Peking to be credited when they declare that their "sole object is to protect the Chief Executive, and to further a true republican form of government, in accordance with the will of the people"? Or is it true, as Dr. Sun and his supporters insist, that, as between the militarism of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the vanquished Anfu leader, and the militarism of Chang Tso-ling, who defeated him, there is little or nothing to choose?

All these are questions to which even the best informed authorities appear to be unable to give a conclusive answer. Dr. Sun, however, is in no doubt on the matter. Ever since he suddenly emerged from one of his periodic retirements about a year ago, and placed himself at the head of the students' movement, he has been persistent in his opposition to Peking. The immediate objective of the students' movement was the overthrow of the Anfu Club, which at that time was all-powerful at Peking, and Dr. Sun joined in the struggle with all his accustomed vigor. But when the collapse of the Anfu Party was actually brought about, last autumn, not by the will of the people, roused by the students, under the leadership of Dr. Sun, but by the army, under the leadership of "the three great generals, Chang Tso-ling, Wu Pei-fu, and Tsao Kun," Dr. Sun roundly declared that he "preferred another revolution to any agreement with the North."

This attitude he has maintained ever since. When President Hsu, last February, resorted to the truly Chinese expedient of seeking to secure a reconciliation between North and South "by proclamation," Dr. Sun's only reply was to set about a thorough reorganization of the Canton Government. He has been so far successful that the Canton Parliament has elected him "President of the Republic of China." There, for the moment, the matter rests.

The Boyhood of Shakespeare

WHEN it comes to a question of explicit record, it must be admitted that very little is known about the boyhood of Shakespeare beyond the fact that he was baptized on the 26th of April, in the year 1564. For there, in the parish register at Stratford, may be seen to this day, under that date, the simple baptismal entry "Guilielmus, filius Johannis Shakspeare." During the last hundred years or so, however, such loving search has been made in his writings, such careful comparisons have been instituted, such probabilities patiently examined, that for those who desire to explore this delightful field it is possible to secure a very grateful and satisfying picture of the boy Shakespeare.

It is a strangely fascinating study. True, one must preface every statement with some such phrase as "it is probable," and the words "may" and "might" enter largely into the story, but it is curious how many probabilities are really moral certainties before one has finished. Thus it is known that, in the matter of educating their children the good people of Stratford, when Shakespeare was a boy, had no difficulty. The Stratford Grammar School, which had been reorganized by Edward VI in 1553, offered free education to all. This point settled, the door is at once flung wide open to a great range of probabilities. It is known, for instance, that in these provincial schools the children were taught to write "Old English," and not the "Italian" script, which later won its way to general use. It is known, too, that the general instruction was carried on in Latin, and that the boys were led through Latin conversation books to the study of such Latin authors as Seneca, Terence, Cicero, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, and so forth. It was thus, as Sir Sidney Lee puts it, in accord with common experience that Shakespeare in his writings openly acknowledges his acquaintance with the Latin.

From this the explorer may go on to discover the references to Latin writers to be found in Shakespeare's writings, and the many indications there are that he was familiar with the original texts, and that he knew them well enough to criticize them. "Seneca," says Polonius, "cannot be too heavy nor Plautus too light." From such an excursion the student returns with much confidence to Stratford. He is now satisfied that the boy Shakespeare went to school at Stratford Grammar School, and that, day after day and week after week, he studied these things along with other boys of Stratford town. It is reasonable to suppose that he studied them eagerly, that he was quick to learn, just as it is reasonable to suppose that the man who afterward wrote of the boy with the

shining morning face, creeping like a snail
Unwillingly to school,

was, as a boy, just like other boys.

So from studies one goes on to games, and one finds that games did indeed flourish among Elizabethan boys, and that Shakespeare, in his writings, shows acquaintance with many games like "the whipping of tops," "hide and seek," "more sakes to the mill," "push pin," and "nine men's morris." As a great treat, alike for grown-ups and children, there were "the players." Touring players, it is known, visited Stratford, from time to time, during Shakespeare's boyhood, and, as one authority puts it, "it was a habit of Elizabethan parents in provincial towns to take their children with them to local performances of stage plays." If anything is reasonable, it is reasonable to suppose that the boy Shakespeare saw to it that he was not left at home when his father went to see my Lord of Leicester's men or my Lord of Warwick's men render the "Cradle of Security," or some other such play in the inn yard at Stratford. Then there were, of course, masques and pageants, such as those with which the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth. The country people came from far and wide to witness the great festival, and "it is reasonable to assume," to quote Sir Sidney Lee again, "that some of the spectators were from Stratford, and that they included the elder Shakespeare and his son." The boy Shakespeare at school, at play, standing wide-eyed between his father's knees watching some traveling company, or wandering in the wonderful

land of a "Midsummer Night's Dream" at Kenilworth! It is all just probable, of course, yet the picture is, surely, strangely convincing.

Editorial Notes

THE Russia of the future will know nothing, or next to nothing, of the dire process of evolution to which it will owe its birth. This assertion is based on the incredible fact, incredible because of its abysmal stupidity, that the Russian archives, those of the past and of the present, are being pulped, literally, to provide the country with paper. In September, 1920, a paper factory was supplied with a stock of reports covering the work of the congress held in January of the same year, when at that time information concerning this very congress was needed and being called for. The revolutionary archives provide the last load of material to factories which have already engulfed the contents of Russia's priceless private libraries. In a communistic country only the State can own the libraries. In Russia it owns in order to pulverize.

AMONG the comparatively few people who appreciate etchings because they are etchings, how is the artist to find the fewer still who will like his particular style? Does advertising, in its various ways of reaching the public, increase the demand for his work? These questions are prompted by a recent display of a contemporary artist's etchings in the window of an American dealer. A placard proclaims that the artist is the world's greatest etcher. Advertising may bring notoriety, but it is questionable whether it sells etchings, and if not rightly done it may have a reactionary effect. When an artist is widely known his admirers like to be told that new plates by him have been put on the market; but the etcher gets his first and lasting clientele by an appeal so delicate and hidden as almost to defy analysis. Like the poet and his particular readers, the artist and the print-lover have some unknown bond of common understanding, and the quality of the print-loving public can be accurately gauged by the artists they encourage. The artist who shows that he has something new to tell, and knows how to tell it in the simplest way, need rely on no commercial means for calling attention to his works. These sell themselves.

ONE of the interesting by-products of President Harding's speech at the unveiling of the Bolivar statue in New York, the other day, was the education of some thousands of North Americans in the proper pronunciation of the great liberator's name. If press reports are to be trusted, the President himself was about the only speaker representing the United States who pronounced it properly. "Boleeva," with the accent on the middle syllable. Of course, all the North Americans of high school age, who are now so commonly familiar with Spanish, would have spoken it correctly. But many of the public speakers of today got their schooling before the study of Spanish was as popular as it is now. Even at that, one can hardly believe that the key word of an important international occasion should have been so mishandled, by those intrusted with public addresses, as to become "Boliver," rhyming with fliver, or "Bolivar," with the "i" short and the accent held over for the final syllable. There may well be general satisfaction that the Republic of the North is coming into closer relations with South America. They are needed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, especially Vancouver, is stirred and rightly stirred, over the drug traffic in the Province. Canadians are evidently determined that this trade shall be eradicated at all costs. But money penalties, short prison sentences, and lax prosecution will never cure the trouble. Drastic action is necessary. Attempts have been made to place the blame on the Chinese in British Columbia, but, even if it is proved that some Chinese are implicated, they are most likely only pawns in the game. The real criminals in the drug trade must be punished, and they are the manufacturers and exporters, who usually manage to escape the clutches of the law. British Columbia might take a hint from the way in which China carried on an effective campaign to rid the country of opium. In spite of civil wars, revolutions, and a weak government, and in spite of certain interests in Great Britain and India, China carried out this great work of ridding itself of the opium trade. China was in earnest.

THE controversy between the chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and the secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, over the relations of Capital and Labor, is a concrete expression of the fundamentals of an issue that has been fought over in the United States ever since the armistice was signed. It is unlikely that Judge Gary and Mr. Kehoe ever will agree on the points in dispute. But unless the workers are treated justly by their employers, the United States will some day be faced with the same sort of crisis that recently confronted Great Britain.

THE "Mercure de France" relates an amusing anecdote about Jean Richepin which shows this eminent French litterateur not at all anxious to be taken for anything official or of the genus military. Driving to the Sorbonne for the reception of the President of the Polish Republic, Richepin was reminded by a friend and admirer that he had apparently forgotten his hat, an official cocked hat. "No," replied Richepin, "I have not forgotten it. Here it is," picking it up off the floor of the carriage. "But I can't wear a thing like that. I would be taken for a Peruvian General!"

PEOPLE who wax enthusiastic every time they hear that the railroads of the United States are to be subjected to another Congressional investigation do not always stop to think that the step means additional expense to the companies as well as to the government. The companies often have to employ extra help in order to furnish the data called for by the investigating bodies, and in many cases the increased requirements are burdensome. In order to warrant such procedure, constructive results ought to come of investigations.